

MEDICINAL
FLUID EXTRACTS,
WITH
FORMULÆ, DOSES, ETC.

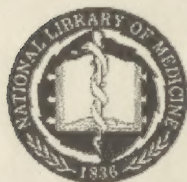
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
PHILADELPHIA.

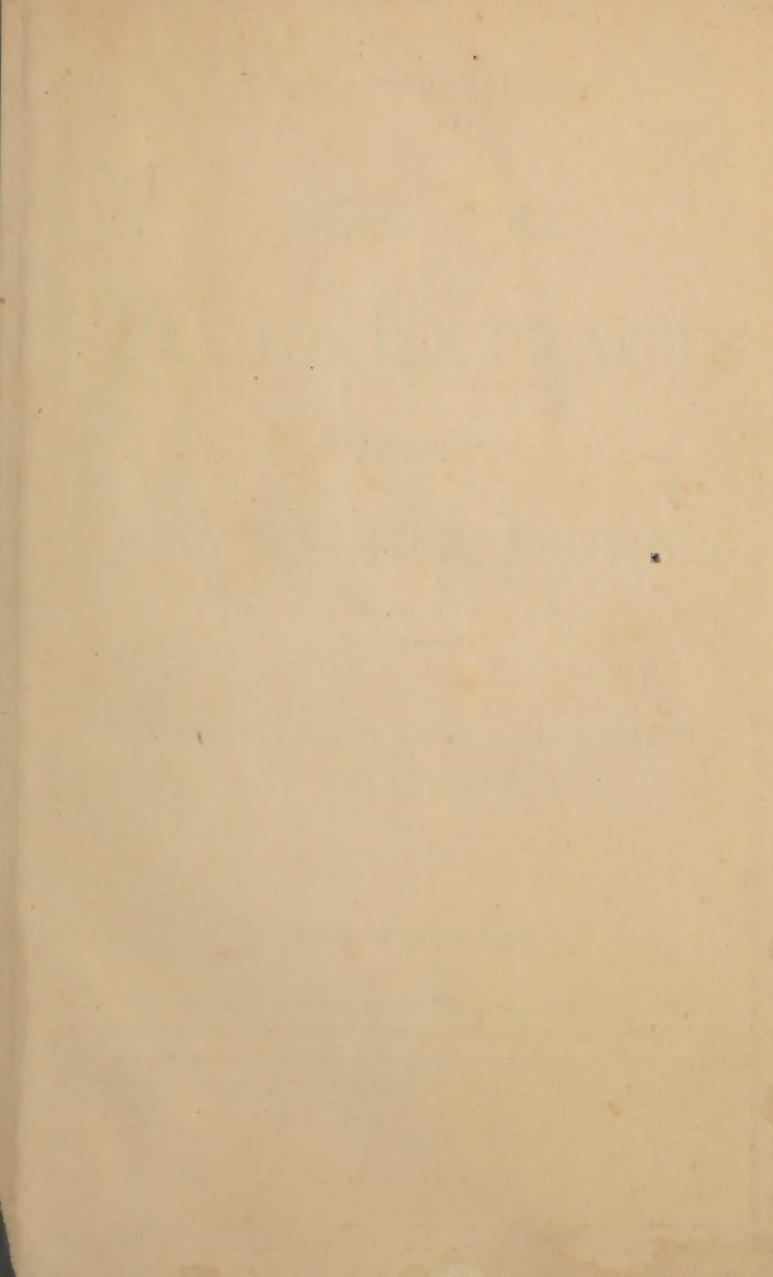
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PURITY, ACTIVITY, BEAUTY.

MEDICINAL
FLUID EXTRACTS

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

WITH

FORMULÆ, DOSE LIST, AND REMEDIAL
ATTRIBUTES.

OUR STANDARD.

The strength of our officinal Fluid Extracts is always that prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia. That of the unofficinal is uniformly one avoirdupois ounce of the drug to one fluid ounce of the extract.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. :

1890.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

PHARMACEUTICALS

FLUID EXTRACTS

PREPARED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY
PHARMACEUTICALS
FLUID EXTRACTS
PREPARED BY
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER
NEW YORK

George F. Hayes

MEDICINAL FLUID EXTRACTS

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

In compliance with a long-existing demand, we have made arrangements for the manufacture of a full line of

FLUID EXTRACTS,

which we are now prepared to furnish to the trade. Our list will include not only the officinal articles of this kind, but a number of others not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, whose recognized therapeutical value induces many physicians to employ them in their practice.

Those who order our Fluid Extracts,—physicians in prescribing them as well as druggists in supplying them,—may rest assured that they will find each one thoroughly reliable, as representing the properties of the original drug.

In order to fulfill this promise, we have secured supplies of crude material of the very best quality, obtained at the right

season from plants properly grown. This is of the highest importance in regard to plants indigenous to the United States. As to the narcotics,—Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Conium, Digitalis, Aconite, etc.,—we have entered into an agreement with one of the most reliable cultivators of medicinal plants in England, by which we secure an article in each case far superior to the ordinary commercial leaves and roots.

Our appliances for manufacture have been constructed without regard to first cost; this outlay being justified by the extent of our business. For completeness and economy of working, these arrangements cannot be excelled, and by means of them, with our experience in this branch of pharmacy, we are enabled to prepare Fluid Extracts of unsurpassed purity and reliable strength at the most reasonable rates.

Our process of manufacture is in accordance with the most advanced science in regard to the properties of each drug. The crude material, selected with the before-mentioned precaution, is treated with the greatest care, with such menstrua as will secure all available active principles to the exclusion of inert matter.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in claiming for these preparations superiority to all others in the market, in *purity*, *activity*, and *beauty*, and feel confident that this claim will be sustained by the judgment of any unbiassed expert.

MAY, 1880.

In our list, we have included those that are more generally used but will prepare to order any special formula that may be desired and that can be made in accordance with our method. You will observe that we have given the officinal and common name of each drug, arranged in alphabetical order, with its medicinal properties and dose. Each minim represents one grain of the dry drug.

ERRATA.

Page 61. CHERRY BARK (WILD).

Among Active Constituents : *Gallic* Acid, instead of *Sallic* Acid.

Page 139. INFUSION OF JUNIPER BERRIES.

Hot Water, *fourteen* fluid ounces, instead of *fifteen* fluid ounces.

Page 169. OPIUM, AQUEOUS.

Dose : *Ten to fifteen* minims, instead of *ten to twenty* minims.

Page 170. OPIUM, DEODORIZED (U.S.P., 1880).

Dose : *Ten to fifteen* minims, instead of *ten to twenty* minims.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

CATALOGUE AND FORMULARY LIST.

No. 1. ACONITE LEAVES.

The Leaves of Aconitum Napellus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—France, Germany, Switzerland.

COMMON NAMES.—Wolfsbane, Monkshood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Aconitina.

The therapeutical properties of this drug are those of a powerful sedative to the nervous system. It also reduces the force of the circulation, and is consequently of much value in inflammatory diseases. It may be used with advantage, both internally and externally. Physicians should always be careful to designate, in their prescriptions, the particular preparation of *Aconite* wanted.

Dose.—From two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aconite Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to twenty minims.

Infusion of Aconite Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Twenty to forty minims.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

No. 2. ACONITE ROOT.

The Root of Aconitum Napellus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—France, Germany, Switzerland.

COMMON NAMES.—Wolfbane, Monkshood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Aconitina.

The therapeutical effects of this powerful drug are those of an arterial sedative, reducing the force of the circulation, and it is, consequently, of great value in inflammatory diseases. It is employed externally for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., as an addition to the usual rubefacient liniments.

N. B.—Physicians and Druggists cannot be too guarded in specifying the *leaves* or *root* in prescribing or ordering the preparations of this drug.

Dose.—One-half to one minim.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aconite Root, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract, five and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three minims.

Tincture of Aconite Root.

(FLEMING'S.)

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two minims.

Liniment of Aconite Root.

The Fluid Extract in full strength may be used in very urgent cases, by saturating a piece of flax lint, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In ordinary chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., the following will be of great service :

Fluid Extract, eight fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Soap Liniment, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. S. For external use only.

Ointment of Aconite Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate over water bath to the consistence of thick molasses, and incorporate intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

Plaster of Aconite Root.

Fluid Extract, eight fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to the consistence of a soft extract, incorporate with resin plaster, eight troy ounces.

No. 3. ADONIS.

The Root and Herb of Adonis Vernalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Northern part of Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—False Hellebore, Bird's Eye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Adonidin.

The reputed use in medicine of this drug is that of a cardiac stimulant and a rival to digitalis, its action being more prompt and void of cumulative effects. It is, also, claimed to be a valuable diuretic and emmenagogue.

Dose.—One to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Adonis.

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces;
Alcohol, thirteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to twenty minims.

No. 4. AGARIC.

(AGARICUS ALBUS.)

The Polyporus officinalis. A fungous growth on the European Larch.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, Hymenomycetes.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe (on the Larix).

COMMON NAME.—White Agaric, Purging Agaric.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Laricin. Two Resins (bitter and non-bitter).

The medicinal properties of this drug are purgative and emetic. Its principal use in the United States is that of an antidiarrhoeal, with the advantage of leaving no unpleasant after-effects.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White Agaric.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to forty minims.

No. 5. AGRIMONY.

The Herb of Agrimonia Eupatoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Cocklebur, Stickwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a mild corroborant and astringent. It is useful in passive hemorrhages and chronic affections of the mucous membranes, and also, as a tonic and alterative in diseases of the skin.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 6. ALOE.

The Inspissated Juice of Aloe Socotrina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ.

HABITAT.—Cape of Good Hope, Socotra.

COMMON NAME.—Socotrine Aloes.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Aloin.

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

Therapeutically, this drug is well known as one of the most reliable aperient, laxative, and cathartic remedies we have. It is of great value in hepatic troubles, relieving constipation, and may in such cases, be advantageously combined with the aromatic and narcotic extracts to prevent its nauseating and griping effects. It is also useful as a natural excitant to the female pelvic organs, relieving abnormal engorgements and imparting tone to their usual functions.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Aloes.**

Fluid Extract Aloes, three and one-fourth fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Liquorice, three and one-fourth fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, nine and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms, according to effect desired.

Wine of Aloes.

Fluid Extract Aloes, two fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cardamom, one fluid drachm ;
Fluid Extract Ginger, one fluid drachm ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 7. ALOES AND MYRRH.

(Each fluid ounce contains one-half ounce of each drug.)

This preparation represents the combination known as "Elixir Proprietatis," in a concentrated form, combining the tonic, emmenagogue, and purgative properties of these valuable remedies. It is useful in chlorosis, deficient or retarded menstruation, and also as a stomachic laxative with a constipated condition of the bowels.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.

(ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.)

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 8. ALTERATIVE COMPOUND.

(SUCCUS ALTERANS.)

This is a vegetable alterative, combining the medicinal virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, burdock, and poke root with prickly-ash bark, as recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims, Dr. McDade, and others, in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases. It will be found to be a valuable vehicle for the administration of the iodides where a combined effect is wanted of the mineral and vegetable alteratives.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Alterative Compound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 9. AMERICAN ASH.

The Bark of Fraxinus Americana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Oleaceæ, Fraxinææ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—White Ash, American Ash.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Fraxin.

This bark has acquired, of late years, a reputation as a remedy for diseases of the uterus; imparting tone and relieving any abnormal engorgement of that organ. It is more especially endorsed by some practitioners as a specific in dysmenorrhœa.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Wine of American Ash.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 10. AMERICAN COLUMBO.

The Root of Frasera Walteri.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States : west and south.

COMMON NAME.—American Columbo.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gentiopicroin, Gentisic Acid, Resin.

This drug is a mild tonic and may be classed with the other simple bitters. It is useful in dyspepsia and in cases succeeding acute or prostrating diseases requiring a mild, stimulating tonic effect.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M., and when cold, filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 11. ANGELICA.

The Root of Angelica Atropurpurea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermeae.

HABITAT.—United States : north and west.

COMMON NAMES.—Masterwort, High Angelica, American Angelica.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Volatile Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an aromatic and stimulant. It is useful in cases of colic, or of gastric uneasiness, arising from an enfeebled condition of the stomach.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Angelica Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Angelica Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 12. ANISEED.

The Fruit of Pimpinella Anisum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermeae.

HABITAT.—Egypt, Levant, Southeastern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Aniseed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

Therapeutically, Anise is used as an aromatic carminative in flatulent colic, as a corrigent for griping, or to cover the taste of unpleasant medicines.

Dose.—Twenty to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aniseed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Aniseed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

A popular remedy in infantile colic, in doses of *one-half to one fluid drachm*, with sugar.

Syrup of Aniseed, or Aniseed Cordial.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms in a tumbler of iced water.

No. 13. ANGUSTURA.

The Bark of Galipea Cusparia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Angostura, Northern South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Cusparia Bark, Angostura Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Angosturine, Cusparin.

The medicinal properties of this bark are those of a stimulant tonic, and when combined with aromatics, it is valuable in bilious intermittent fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose.—Fifteen to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Infusion of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One fluid ounce.

Syrup of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Angustura Bitters.

Fluid Extract Angustura, one fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Gentian, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cascarella, four fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, four fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Anise, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Caraway, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Coriander, two fluid drachms ;
Cochineal, one-half ounce ;
Orange Syrup, two fluid ounces ;
Jamaica Rum, eleven fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 14. ARBOR VITÆ.

The Leaves and Twigs of Thuja Occidentalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferae.

HABITAT.—Canada, Northern United States.

COMMON NAMES.—White Cedar, Arbor Vitæ.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Thujin.

The medicinal properties of this article are aromatic, tonic, astringent, and alterative, and it is much used by country practitioners in rheumatic complaints, both internally and externally.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Arbor Vitæ.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Arbor Vitæ.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 15. ARECA NUT.

The Seeds of Areca Catechu.

NATURAL ORDER.—Palmaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Betel Nut, Areca Nut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Arekane.

Therapeutically, this drug is strongly astringent. It may be used in cases of recent or chronic diarrhœa, in passive hemorrhages, and as a remedy for sore mouth, sore throat, and in all cases where a decided astringent tonic effect is desired. It has also acquired a reputation for the expulsion of the tænia or tape-worm. The nut, contused and mixed with lime and the leaves of the palm, called *piper betel*, constitute the well-known masticatory, *Betel*, used by the natives of India to overcome the great relaxation of the bowels caused by their climate.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Areca Nut.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Three to eight fluid drachms.

Infusion of Areca Nut.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Areca Nut.

Fluid Extract Areca Nut, three fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one fluid ounce ;
Lime Water, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to eight fluid drachms.

No. 16. ARNICA FLOWERS.

The Flower Heads of Arnica Montana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Mountainous districts of Europe, Northwestern America.

COMMON NAMES.—Leopard's Bane, Mountain Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arnicine, Resin.

This may be used therapeutically as a nervine stimulant, acting upon the whole nervous system. It is rarely prescribed in this country as an internal remedy, being, however, very extensively employed externally for sprains, bruises, etc., or as an addition to stimulating liniments.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Arnica Flowers.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Thirty to fifty minims.

Infusion of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—As a diaphoretic, one-half to one fluid ounce. Useful as a warm fomentation to sprains, bruises, etc.

Plaster of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with resin plaster, eight troy ounces.

Arnica Flower Ointment.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with lard, one troy ounce.

Poultice or Cataplasm of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Mix and stir well with a warm poultice, made previously of slippery-elm bark, rye, or flaxseed meal. It is invaluable as an application to recent sprains, bruises, or rheumatic swellings.

No. 17. ARNICA ROOT.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Arnica Montana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Mountainous districts of Europe, Northwestern America.

COMMON NAMES.—Leopard's Bane, Mountain Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arnicine, Resin.

Medicinally, this drug is used as a nervine stimulant, being general in its actions. It is one of the new admissions to the Pharmacopœia of 1880 and is intended to supplant the very popular preparations of the flowers, and may be used for the same purposes, both internally and externally.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to thirty minims.

Infusion of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—As a diaphoretic, one-half to one fluid ounce. Useful as a warm fomentation to sprains, bruises, etc.

Plaster of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with resin plaster, eight troy ounces.

Ointment of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with lard, one troy ounce.

Poultice or Cataplasm of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Mix and stir well with a warm poultice, previously made of slippery-elm bark, rye- or flaxseed-meal. It is invaluable as an application to recent sprains, bruises, or rheumatic swellings.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

No. 18. AROMATIC.

Representing in a unique form the *Pulvis Aromaticus*, U. S. P.
(Cassia, Ginger, Cardamom, Nutmegs).

COMMON NAME.—Aromatic Powder.

The medicinal use of this preparation is as a stimulant and carminative, in cases of enfeebled digestion with flatulence. It is an excellent corrigent and adjuvant to the nauseous bitters, and is useful to prevent the griping effects of purgative medicines.

Dose.—Thirty to fifty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Syrup.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces ;
Alcohol two fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Aromatic or Spice Plaster.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Indian Meal, sixteen ounces.

Mix thoroughly together, place the mixture in a muslin bag and apply warm over the epigastrium. It is invaluable where a rubefacient effect is to be maintained for any length of time over any part of the body.

No. 19. ASAFÆTIDA.

The Gum Resin from Ferula Narthex.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Persia, Afghanistan, Western Thibet.

COMMON NAME.—Asafœtida.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (fifty to seventy per cent.), Volatile Oil (Sulphuretted).

(Each fluid ounce representing one-half ounce of the drug.)

The well-known medicinal properties of this drug as a stimulant, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, and expectorant, are often overlooked on account of its odor. Yet it is one of the most reliable and efficient remedies in cases of hysteria, whooping-cough, asthma, and in all nervous disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Asafoetida.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Mixture of Asafoetida.

Fluid Extract, six fluid drachms ;
Hot Water, ten fluid ounces.

M. and agitate well for fifteen or twenty minutes, then strain. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 20. AVENS ROOT.

The Root of Geum Rivale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America (South to Pennsylvania).

COMMON NAMES.—Water Avens, Purple Avens.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive, Resin.

Therapeutically, this drug is slightly tonic but powerfully astringent. It is useful in chronic or passive hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc., and as an application, in the form of a gargle, to sore mouth and throat.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 21. BAEL.

The Dried Half-ripe Fruit of Ægle Marmelos.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, Himalaya Mountains.

COMMON NAMES.—Bengal Quince, Bael Fruit.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive, Volatile Oil.

This drug is endorsed as a valuable astringent and demulcent in bowel complaints, it being the favorite remedy with the British practitioners in India.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bael.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Infusion of Bael.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two wineglassfuls.

Syrup of Bael.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 22. BALMONY.

The Herb of Chelone Glabra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (selecting wet places).

COMMON NAMES.—Turtle-head, Snake-head, Salt Rheum Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this indigenous drug are tonic in small doses, but in larger doses are said to be cathartic ; it is also anthelmintic. It is used as a domestic remedy in jaundice, hepatic diseases, etc.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Balmony Leaves.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Balmony.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Balmony.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Ointment of Balmony.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence and incorporate with a mixture, previously melted together, composed of fresh lard, one ounce ; white wax, one-fourth ounce.

M. A useful application for inflamed breasts, tumors, piles, and salt rheum.

No. 23. BALM.

The Herb of Melissa Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Satureieae.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated in the United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Lemon Balm, Sweet Balm.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this herb is used mainly in domestic practice, as a mild nervine stimulant, and, in large draughts, as a diaphoretic.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Balm.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Infusion of Balm.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

Syrup of Balm.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 24. BARBERRY.

The Bark of the Root of Berberis Vulgaris.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Western Asia, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Barberry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Vinetinc, Oxyacanthine.

Therapeutically, this drug combines an anti-periodic and tonic with a laxative effect. It has been very highly extolled in cases of jaundice and other hepatic diseases.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 25. BAYBERRY.

The Bark of Myrica Cerifera.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myricaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Wax Berry, Wax Myrtle.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid Resin, Myricinic Acid.

The medicinal effects of this drug are tonic and astringent, and, in large doses, emetic. In the form of a powder it is used locally as a stimulant to indolent ulcers, and in gargles for inflammation of the mouth and throat.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix and stir well with a half-pound of ground elm bark, flaxseed- or Indian-meal. It is useful as an application in cases of croup, sore throat, etc.

No. 26. BAY-RUM LEAF.*The Leaves of Myrcia Acris.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Bay Leaves, Wild Clove Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

(For the extemporaneous preparation of Bay-Rum.)

Below we give two formulæ for the production of this popular perfume. *Formula Number One* will make a good ordinary and inexpensive Bay-Rum. *Formula Number Two* will make a superior article, having the aroma and appearance of a fine imported Bay-Rum.

PREPARATIONS.

Spirit Myrcia.

FORMULA NO. 1.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Cologne Spirits, two pints;
Water, two pints.

Mix the extract with one pint of the spirits and agitate thoroughly; then gradually add the remainder of the spirits and water, previously mixed together. Let it stand twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the bottle.

FORMULA NO. 2.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
New England or St. Croix Rum, one pint;
Cologne Spirits, one and one-half pints;
Water, one and one-half pints.

Mix the extract with one pint of the spirits and agitate thoroughly; then gradually add the remainder of the menstruum, previously mixed together. Let it stand twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the bottle.

No. 27. BEARSFOOT.*The Root and Leaves of Polymnia Uvedalia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—Central United States.

COMMON NAME.—Bearsfoot.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two Resins (hard and soft).

The medicinal properties of this drug, internally used, have not been specifically determined, yet it is reputed to be tonic

alterative, and deobstruent ; also, anti-spasmodic and an excellent anthelmintic.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bearsfoot.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces ;
Water, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Ointment of Bearsfoot.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, then incorporate with lard or mutton-suet, four ounces.

No. 28. BELLADONNA LEAVES.

The Selected Leaves of Atropa Belladonna.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Britain, Germany,

COMMON NAME.—Deadly Nightshade.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Atropine.

In medicine, this article ranks as a powerful narcotic. Our fluid extract will be found equally reliable as either the juice or solid extract, each minim faithfully representing one grain of the dried leaf. It is said to be a specific antidote in cases of *opium poisoning*.

Dose.—Three to five minims, according to age, symptoms, and constitution.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two and three-eighths fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen and five-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to twenty minims.

Infusion of Belladonna.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to three fluid drachms. It is useful as a wash to sore or inflamed surfaces, or as a vapor for inhalation in asthma.

Syrup of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Syrup Wild-Cherry Bark, fifteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm, as an expectorant and anodyne.

Liniment of Belladonna Leaves.

The Fluid Extract may be used in its full strength in very urgent cases, where there is no abrasion of the skin, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the affected parts, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., the following will be found to be an invaluable remedy for external use :

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Tincture Iodine, one fluid ounce ;
Soap Liniment, eleven fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Label distinctly "Poison—For External Use Only."

Ointment of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces.

Plaster of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately over a water bath with Resin Plaster, two troy ounces. Use as a local anodyne.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, six fluid ounces.

This is to be intimately mixed with ground elm bark, flax-seed, Indian-, rye-, or oat-meal, to the proper consistence, and applied warm to the inflamed surfaces.

No. 29. BELLADONNA ROOT.

The Selected Root of Atropa Belladonna.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Britain, Germany.

COMMON NAME.—Deadly Nightshade.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Atropine.

Therapeutically, this root is said to be twice as strong in narcotic effect as the leaves, and may be used in the same cases, one-half the quantity for a dose. It will be found equally reliable when added to mixtures as either the juice or solid extract, each minim representing one grain of the dried root. It is also said to be a specific antidote in cases of *opium poisoning*.

Dose.—One to three minims, according to age, symptoms, and constitution.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Belladonna Root.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Five to ten minims.

Infusion of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms. It is valuable as a wash to sore or inflamed surfaces, or as a vapor for inhalation to relieve asthma.

Syrup of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract, one-fourth fluid ounce ;
Syrup Wild-Cherry Bark, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-quarter to one-half fluid drachm, as an expectorant and anodyne.

Liniment of Belladonna Root.

The Fluid Extract may be used in its full strength in very urgent cases, where there is no abrasion of the skin, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the affected parts, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In chronic cases

of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., the following will be found to be an excellent remedy for external use :

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Tincture Iodine, one fluid ounce ;
Soap Liniment, eleven fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Label distinctly "Poison—For External Use Only."

Ointment of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces.

Plaster of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately over a water bath with resin plaster, two troy ounces.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, six fluid ounces.

To be intimately mixed with ground elm bark, flaxseed, Indian-, rye-, or oat-meal, to the proper consistence, and applied warm to the inflamed surfaces.

No. 30. BENZOIN.

A Balsamic Resin from Styraæ Benzoin.

NATURAL ORDER.—Styracææ.

HABITAT.—Sumatra, Java, Siam.

COMMON NAME.—Benzoin.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Benzoic Acid twelve to twenty-four per cent.

(Each fluid ounce of this Extract represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

The use of this drug has almost fallen into disuse as a medicine, unless in combination with other gum resins and used as a stimulant and expectorant. It is used principally as an adjunct to perfumery, cosmetic lotions, etc., which from its agreeable odor proves a valuable addition.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims, on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Benzoin.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims, on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

No. 31. BENZOIN COMPOUND.

(For making the Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form, the ingredients entering into the nostrum known as Turlington's Balsam, Jesuit's Drops, Wade's Balsam, etc., which is still popular in domestic practice, being used as a stimulant and expectorant in pectoral and chronic catarrhal troubles. It is also used locally as a styptic and as an application to chapped or abraded surfaces, sore nipples, etc.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims, on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims, on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water

No. 32. BERBERIS.

The Root of Berberis Aquifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (West of Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAMES.—Oregon Grape, Holly-Leaved Barberry, Mahonia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Berberine.

This drug is one of the new California products, and is attracting considerable attention as a powerful tonic and altera-

tive in syphilitic, scrofulous, cancerous, and cutaneous affections. It is also useful in rheumatism, gout, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of *Berberis Aquifolium*.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of *Berberis Aquifolium*.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of *Berberis Aquifolium*.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of *Berberis Aquifolium*.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 33. BETH ROOT.

The Root of Trillium Pendulum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliacæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—United States (in moist situations).

COMMON NAMES.—Gromid Lily, Indian Balm, Cough Root, Birth Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid Principle, Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal virtues are those of an astringent, alterative, and tonic. It is used mostly in domestic practice, where parturient effects are ranked among its properties.

Dose.—One to three fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Beth Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Beth Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Beth Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 34. BITTER ROOT.

The Root of Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Northward).

COMMON NAMES.—Dogsbane, Milkweed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this root is possessed of emetic, laxative, tonic, and alterative properties.

Dose.—Ten to sixty minims, according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bitter Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bitter Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 35. BITTER SWEET.

The Fresh Twigs or Stipules of Solanum Dulcamara.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Woody Nightshade, Fever Twig.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Solanine, Dulcamarin.

Its medicinal properties are feebly narcotic, with a peculiar action upon the skin and kidneys ; it is also extensively used as an anaphrodisiac.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Bitter Sweet.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and Filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Ointment of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
Fresh Lard, six troy ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of thick syrup, and incorporate intimately with the lard. It is useful in cutaneous eruptions.

No. 36. BLACK COHOSH.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Cimicifuga Racemosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Actæææ.

HABITAT.—North America (westward to Kansas).

COMMON NAMES. —Black Snake Root, Rattle Root, Squaw Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—A resinous amorphous substance.

The medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic and sedative. It is extensively used in cases of cholera, epilepsy, whooping-cough, and rheumatism.

Dose.—Ten minims to one-half fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Black Cohosh.**

Fluid Extract, two and three-fourths fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, thirteen and one-fourth fluid ounces ;

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Black Cohosh.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Black Cohosh.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh, two fluid ounces ;

Fluid Extract Licorice, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 37. BLACK COHOSH COMPOUND.

A valuable therapeutical combination, consisting of Black Cohosh, Wild-Cherry Bark, Licorice Root, and Blood Root ; representing sedative, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic effects. It is valuable in asthmatic and nervous coughs.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Black Cohosh Compound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
 Glycerine, four fluid ounces ;
 Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix, and after standing twenty-four hours, strain. *Dose*.—
 Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 38. BLACKBERRY.

The Bark of the Root of Rubus Villosus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Blackberry Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

Medicinally, this may be classified as a tonic and powerful astringent. It is useful in all cases of chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and other bowel complaints of children.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
 Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Wine of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
 Port Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Blackberry Brandy.

Ripe Blackberries, one pint ;
Brandy, one pint ;
Let them stand for three days and express through a flannel bag, then add :
White Sugar, one pound ;
Fluid Extract Blackberry Root, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

A valuable domestic remedy for summer complaints, diarrhoea, etc.

Spiced Syrup of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract Blackberry Root, three fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Ginger, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cinnamon, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cloves, two fluid drachms.
Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces ;
Brandy, two fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half fluid ounce.

No. 39. BLACK HAW.

The Bark of the Root of Viburnum Prunifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (South).

COMMON NAME.—Black Haw.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Viburnin, Valerianic Acid.

Medicinally, this is used as a nervine, astringent, uterine tonic, and diuretic. It is said to be valuable in the nervousness of pregnancy, in preventing miscarriage, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Black Haw.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Infusion of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 40. BLACK HELLEBORE.

The Root of Helleborus Niger.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleborææ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Christmas Rose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Helleborin, Resin, Helleborein.

The medicinal properties place this in the class of emmenagogues. On account of its powerful hydragogue-cathartic effects, its administration must be carefully watched and judiciously guarded.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter *Dose*.—Twenty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, one pint.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Ointment of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 41. BLACK WALNUT.

The Bark of Juglans Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Black Walnut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Extractive Matter, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are laxative and alterative, combined with astringency, and it is recommended in habitual constipation and dysentery.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Walnut.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Black Walnut.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 42. BLACK WILLOW.

The Bark of Salix Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Willow, Pussy Willow.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Salicin.

The value of this drug in medicine is tonic and astringent. Recent medical literature asserts that it will cure sterility in the female by a specific action upon the reproductive organs.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Willow.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Black Willow.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 43. BLOOD ROOT.

The Fresh Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Root, Puccoon Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Sanguinarine.

Therapeutically, this is an invaluable stimulant expectorant, with feeble narcotic properties. It is also an acrid emetic, and should be cautiously prescribed.

Dose.—Ten to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Blood Root.**

Fluid Extract, two and one-fourth fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to forty minims.

Infusion of Blood Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-quarter to one-half fluid ounce.

Syrup of Blood Root (Acetic).

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Acetic Acid No. 8, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Vinegar of Blood Root.

Fluid Extract, one and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Dilute Acetic Acid, fourteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Use externally for cutaneous diseases.

No. 44. BLUE COHOSH.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Caulophyllum Thalictroides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Southern part).

COMMON NAMES.—Squaw Root, Papoose Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal virtue ascribed to this root is that of an emmenagogue, anti-spasmodic, and diuretic.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Infusion of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to three fluid drachms.

No. 45. BLUE FLAG.

The Fresh Rhizome of Iris Versicolor.

NATURAL ORDER.—Iridaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (swampy places).

COMMON NAMES.—Fleur-de-Lis, Flag Lily, Snake Lily.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid resinous extractive.

Its medicinal virtues are said to be cholagogue and diuretic, with cathartic properties.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 46. BOLDO.

The Leaves of Peumus Boldus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Monimiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Chili.

COMMON NAME.—Boldo Leaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Boldine, Volatile Oil, Resin.

This plant, coming from South America, is highly recommended as a general tonic in cases where a torpid condition of the various organs exist, more especially in cases of hepatic or splenic disease ; it is also endorsed as a remedy in rheumatism, gout, and dyspepsia. In large doses, it will produce emesis.

Dose.—Ten to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extracts, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Forty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Two to three fluid drachms.

Wine of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 47. BONESET.

The Tops and Leaves of Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Eupatoreæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Thoroughwort, Joe Pye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Eupatorin, Volatile Oil, Resin.

The medicinal properties represent a tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic. It will also be found to be a useful adjuvant to the usual tonic bitters for indigestion, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Boneset.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Boneset.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Boneset.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 48. BROOM TOPS.*The Tops of Sarothamnus Scoparius.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Western Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Broom Tops, Scotch Broom.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Scoparin, Sparteine, Volatile Oil.

This drug is used almost exclusively as a valuable diuretic and cathartic in dropsical complaints.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 49. BRYONY.*The Root of Bryonia Alba.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Cucurbitaceæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—White Bryony.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bryonin (a bitter glucoside).

The medicinal properties of this drug are discutient,—relieving chronic inflammation,—emmenagogue uterine tonic, and diuretic, but more especially hydragogue-cathartic in dropsical cases.

Dose.—Ten to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bryony.

Fluid Extract, one and three-eighths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen and five-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bryony.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Wine of Bryony.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Ointment of Bryony.

Fluid Extract, four ounces.

Evaporate carefully over a water bath to a dense consistence, and incorporate with three troy ounces of fresh lard

No. 50. BUCHU.

The Leaves of Barosma Betulina and Barosma Crenulata, producing the Short-leaved varieties, and the Leaves of Barosma Serratifolia, the source of the Long-leaved Buchu.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Short Buchu, Long Buchu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Rutin.

This article is well known as a stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, having a peculiar tendency to action upon the urinary organs. It will be observed, we make extracts from two varieties, viz : the short and the long leaf. The short leaf is really the stronger of the two in its medicinal virtues, though not so aromatic as the long leaf, nor is it as green in its appear-

ance. We would, therefore, recommend the extract made from the former, when the full medicinal effects of this valuable plant are wanted.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Holland Gin, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 51. BUCHU COMPOUND.

(Buchu, Juniper Berries, Uva Ursi, Cubebs.)

Therapeutically, this represents a combination unequalled for its peculiar properties as an aromatic, tonic, stimulant, and diuretic, in hepatic and urinary troubles.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Buchu.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Compound Infusion of Buchu.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Compound Syrup of Buchu.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 52. BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA.

(Equal parts of Buchu and Pareira Brava.)

This represents an aperient, tonic, diuretic, and stimulant, and, like the preceding extract, will be found to be unrivalled in points of medicinal virtue in cases of hepatic and urinary troubles.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Buchu and Pareira Brava.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

No. 53. BUCK-BEAN.*The Leaves and Root of Menyanthes Trifoliata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Bog-bean, Marsh Trefoil.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Menyanthin.

The medicinal properties of this drug combine its tonic properties with that of a cathartic, and when given too freely will cause emesis. It is also claimed to be anti-scorbutic, hence its popularity in scrofula, rheumatism, jaundice, and various cutaneous affections.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 54. BUCKTHORN BARK.*The Bark of Rhamnus Frangula.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Buckthorn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Frangulin, Frangulic Acid, Resin, Bitter laxative extractive.

Therapeutically, this drug represents the combined medicinal virtues of a diuretic and hydragogue-cathartic, though in a

milder degree than the berries, and it may be used in all similar cases.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn Bark, four fluid ounces;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one fluid ounce;
Simple Syrup, eleven fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 55. BUCKTHORN BERRIES.

The Berries of Rhamnus Catharticus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Buckthorn Berries.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Rhamno-cathartin, Rhamnin.

The medicinal virtues are those of an anthelmintic, diuretic, and hydragogue-cathartic. It has acquired, for the latter effect, quite a reputation in domestic practice.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn Berries, four fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, four fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Caraway, four fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Aniseed, four fluid drachms ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—As a cathartic, one-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 56. BUGLE WEED.

The Herb of Lycopus Virginicus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Satureiceae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Paul's Betony, Green Archangel, Water Horehound.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties are tonic, astringent, and feebly narcotic. It is said to be useful in pulmonary complaints and in arresting hemorrhages.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 57. BURDOCK.

The Root of Lappa Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynareæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAME.—Burdock.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues are alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and aperient. It is highly recommended in scrofulous, syphilitic, and nephritic affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract Burdock, three fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Sassafras, one-half fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, twelve and one-half fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 58. BURDOCK SEED.*The Fruit of Lappa Officinalis, or Arctium Lappa.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynareæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAME.—Burdock Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter resinous extractive, Fixed Oil.

Therapeutically, this drug is highly recommended as a valuable diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative; also, as a tonic and stomachic. It is especially endorsed in all chronic skin troubles, such as psoriasis, prurigo, and acne. As a stomachic, it imparts tone to the digestive and assimilative functions.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Burdock Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.**No. 59. BUTTERNUT.***The Inner Bark of the Root of Juglans Cinerea.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—White Walnut, Oil Nut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Nucin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties are mildly cathartic, without debilitating or irritating the alimentary canal; hence, it is an invaluable agent in habitual constipation and dysentery, and is, also, highly recommended in dropsical complaints.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract Butternut, four fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, eleven fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 60. CALABAR BEAN.

The Bean of Physostigma Venenosum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical Western Africa, Old Calabar.

COMMON NAME.—Ordeal Bean of Calabar.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Physostigmine, Eserine.

The therapeutical effects of this preparation have not been fully determined, but they seem to concern the spinal marrow, and the drug has been prescribed in tetanus and in cases of strychnia poisoning. The principal use is as a local application in contracting the pupils of the eyes, and a very reliable extract for that purpose may be made by evaporating a small portion of the fluid extract to the consistence of honey, and applying with a camel's-hair pencil.

Dose.—One to three minims ; it should be given cautiously.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Calabar Bean.**

Fluid Extract, one and three-eighths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen and five-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to twenty minims, cautiously administered.

No. 61. CALAMUS.

The Root of Acorus Calamus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Flag.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acorin.

This drug is used as a stimulant, carminative, and aromatic, in cases of enfeebled digestion, flatulence, and colic. It is also used as a corrigent to bitter medicines, serving to correct their nauseating and griping tendencies.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Calamus.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Calamus.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to two fluid ounces.

No. 62. CANADA SNAKE-ROOT.

The Root of Asarum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aristolochiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wild Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Asarine.

Medicinally, this is aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, possessing, also, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and well calculated to serve as an adjuvant to bitter infusions, or mask the taste of other nauseous remedies.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 63. CANELLA.

The Bark of Canella Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Canellaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—White Canella.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties are tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. It is valuable as a remedy in cases of extreme prostration following severe sickness, improving the appetite and imparting a sense of warmth to the stomach, whilst serving as a corrective of flatulence, colic, nausea, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Canella.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 64. CANTHARIDES.*Cantharis Vesicatoria, or Lytta Vesicatoria*

CLASS.—Insecta.

ORDER.—Coleoptera.

HABITAT.—Southern and central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Spanish Fly.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cantharidin.

The effects of this article, when used internally, are those of a powerful stimulant having a special tendency to the genital and urinary organs. It must, however, be used cautiously, and the effects closely watched by the attending physician, as it is cumulative in its action and might produce strangury.

Dose.—One to two minims in mucilage or olive oil.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Fluid Extract, five fluid drachms ;

Alcohol, fifteen and three-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Three to ten minims.**Liniment of Cantharides.**

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Spirits of Turpentine, seven fluid ounces.

M. Use externally as a rubefacient or as an epispastic, by saturating a piece of flax lint and covering over with a piece of oiled silk.

Blistering Liquid.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Saturate a piece of flax lint, apply to the part and cover with a piece of oiled silk, watching the effects closely. It would be well to moisten the parts with acetic acid or vinegar before making the application.

No. 65. CARAWAY SEED.*The Seed or Fruit of Carum Carvi.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Western Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Caraway Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Five to seven per cent. Volatile Oil, Resin.

Therapeutically, these half-fruits are used as a stomachic or

carminative in cases of flatulent colic, etc., but more frequently as a corrective to prevent griping or nausea from other medicines.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Caraway Seeds.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Caraway Seeds.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Adults, one-half to one fluid ounce. For infants, in cases of colic, from ten to fifteen minims in hot water, forming caraway tea.

No. 66. CARDAMOM COMPOUND.

(Cardamom Seeds, Caraway Seeds, Cassia, and Cochineal.)

Medicinally, this is used as a carminative to correct nausea, relieve flatulence, and as an adjuvant to overcome the griping effects of purgative medicines, or to prevent the sickness consequent upon the administration of the more nauseous bitters, thereby enabling the stomach to retain them.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Honey, one fluid ounce ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Compound Syrup of Cardamom.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ,
Alcohol, one-half fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 67. CARDAMOM SEEDS.

The Seeds or Fruit of Elettaria Cardamomum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—Malabar, India.

COMMON NAME.—Cardamom Seeds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Four to five per cent. Volatile Oil.

Medicinally, this is highly recommended as a stimulant aromatic, forming a valuable addition to tonic or purgative medicines, correcting their nauseating or griping properties.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Cardamom Seeds.**

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;

Water, three and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Cardamom Seeds.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Three to six fluid drachms.

No. 68. CASCARA SAGRADA.

The Bark of Rhamnus Purshiana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Rocky Mountains, Pacific Coast.

COMMON NAMES.—Chittam Bark, Sacred Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Yellow Principle, Three Resins.

This bark has come into vogue as a remedy for habitual constipation and other allied affections of the bowels, imparting

tone and vigor to the intestines and stomach, and thus enabling these organs to properly perform their functions.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, two fluid drachms ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract Cascara, two fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Orange Peel (sweet), two fluid drachms ;
Alcohol, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to six fluid drachms.

No. 69. CASCARILLA.

The Bark of Croton Eleuteria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Bahama Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Cascarilla Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Cascarillin, Resin.

The medicinal properties are those of a stimulant, tonic, and aromatic, serving as a valuable corrective when added to the more powerful and nauseous bitters.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 70. CASSIA.

The Bark of Cinnamomum Aromaticum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lauraceæ.

HABITAT.—China.

COMMON NAMES.—Cassia, Chinese Cinnamon.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin.

This drug, known in commerce as "Chinese Cinnamon," is used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of enfeebled digestion accompanied with diarrhoea, but is more used as an adjuvant to the nauseous bitters, serving to mask their unpleasant taste, and thereby preventing nausea, flatulence, etc.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cassia.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twenty-one fluid ounces ;
Water, eight fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 71. CASTOR-OIL LEAVES.

The Leaves of Ricinus Communis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—East and West Indies, United States (West).

COMMON NAMES.—Castor-Oil Leaves, Palma Christi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—No analysis.

The medicinal use of these leaves is almost solely as a galactagogue for promoting the secretion of milk. They may be used with good results both internally, and as an external application. They are also laxative in their effects, which is often an advantage.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract, eight fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, eight fluid ounces.

M. An admirable mode of applying this thoroughly reliable preparation to the breasts of nursing women, for promoting the secretion of milk, is by saturating a piece of lint, cut circular, and covering with oiled silk, or with a small linen towel or napkin.

The dose for internal use is from one-half to one fluid ounce, and this will be found to be a valuable auxiliary to the outward application.

Syrup of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms. This will be found to be a very nice laxative for infants or children.

No. 72. CASTOR-OIL BEANS.*The Bean of Ricinus Communis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—East and West Indies, United States (West).

COMMON NAME.—Castor-Oil Beans.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Fixed Oil (forty to fifty per cent.), Ricinin.

Therapeutically, this preparation should only be used externally, and is recommended to be applied to the breasts of nursing or lying-in women, to promote the secretion of milk. Internally, it should be given with great caution (in doses of five to ten minims, frequently repeated until the desired effect is produced), as it will sometimes act violently.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Castor-Oil Beans (Perfumed).

Fluid Extract Castor-Oil Beans, six fluid ounces ;
 Oil Bergamot, one fluid drachm ;
 Oil Lavender, one fluid drachm ;
 Essence Jasmine, one fluid ounce ;
 Alcohol, nine fluid ounces.

M. and filter. This will be found to be an admirable dressing for the hair.

No. 73. CATECHU.*Extract from the Wood of Acacia Catechu.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Mimosææ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, India.

COMMON NAMES.—Cutch, Terra-Japonica, Catechu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Catechin, Catechutannic Acid (fifty per cent.).

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

This well-known drug is extensively used in all cases where a purely astringent effect is wanted, and is valuable in diarrhoea either local or chronic, in checking uterine hemorrhage, and in leucorrhœa, for arresting epistaxis when applied to the nostrils, and for hardening spongy or bleeding gums. It is useful in overcoming the flaccidity of the throat and larynx, correcting the hoarseness and irritation peculiar to this condition of those organs.

Dose.—Five to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Catechu Compound.

(PHARMACOPŒIA 1880.)

Fluid Extract Catechu, four fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, ten and one-half fluid drachms ;
Dilute Alcohol, ten and three-fourths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Compound Infusion of Catechu.

Fluid Extract Catechu, one-half fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one fluid drachm ;
Hot Water, one pint.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid ounces.

No. 74. CATNEP.*The Herb of Nepeta Cataria.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Nepeteae.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAMES.—Catmint, Catnip.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter extractive,

The medicinal properties are tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and carminative. It is not often used in general practice, but is a favorite domestic remedy in cases of amenorrhœa and hysteria in females, and in the flatulent colic of infants.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Catnep.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter; *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Catnep.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Catnep.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm in a little warm water, to make, expeditiously, the well-known catnep tea, for cases of colic in infants.

No. 75. CAYENNE.

The Fruit of Capsicum Fastigiatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—South America, East Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Pepper, Bird Pepper, African Pepper.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Capsaicin, Resin, Volatile alkaloid.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are those of a powerful stimulant, both internally and externally. It is especially useful in cases of enfeebled stomach, attended with flatulence or want of tone, and in cases of debility following delirium tremens, or in chronic drunkenness. Externally, it is an excellent rubefacient or even vesicant, unattended with any danger of strangury, and producing only transient irritation. It is also useful as a gargle, in combination with salt and vinegar, for sore throat, ordinary or malignant.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.

Fluid Extract, five fluid drachms ;
Alcohol, fifteen and three-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to thirty minims.

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms. May be used as a gargle.

Liniment of Cayenne Pepper.

The fluid extract may be used, where a powerful rubefacient or vesicant effect is desired, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the part, and covering with oil silk. In cases of rheumatism, or where a continued local irritant is wanted, the following will be found useful :

Fluid Extract Cayenne, four fluid ounces ;
Tincture Camphor, two fluid ounces ;
Oil of Sassafras, one fluid ounce ;
Soap Liniment, nine fluid ounces.

M. and filter. For external use only

Plaster of Cayenne Pepper.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Evaporate over water-bath to a soft extract, and incorporate intimately with resin plaster, eight troy ounces.

No. 76. CEDRON SEEDS.

The Seeds of Simaba Cedron.

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubaceæ.

HABITAT.—South America, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Cedron Seeds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cedrin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be tonic and anti-periodic. It is useful in intermittent fever and dyspepsia, and is closely allied in therapeutics to quassia, belonging to the same natural order. In Central America, it is used as a specific for the cure of the bites of poisonous serpents.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Cedron Seeds.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Vinegar of Cedron Seeds.

Fluid Extract, ten fluid drachms ;
Distilled Vinegar, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 77. CELERY.

The Fruit of Apium Graveolens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Celery Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

These fruits have recently come into notice as a nerve stimulant, especially adapted to cases of extreme prostration, or loss of vitality, due to over excitement of the mind and body.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Celery.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Celery.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot water, one pint.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 78. CHAMOMILE.

The Dried Double Florets of Anthemis Nobilis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Western Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Roman or English Chamomile.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Anthemic Acid.

Therapeutically, this is used as a diaphoretic or mild tonic, in cases of enfeebled digestion, or in that languid condition of the system so often consequent upon acute disease.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms. .

Infusion of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Four to eight fluid drachms.

Syrup of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract Chamomile, one fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Cardamom, one fluid ounce ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 79. CHERRY BARK (WILD).

The Bark of Cerasus Serotina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Amygdaleæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wild-Cherry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Amygdalin, Emulsin, Bitter glucoside principle, Tannin, Sallic Acid.

Medicinally, this is one of our most valuable expectorants, tonics, and sedatives ; calming nervous excitability, controlling the action of the heart, relieving cough, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, four fluid ounces ;
Water, eight fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Cold Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Four to eight fluid drachms.

No. 80. CHERRY BARK, COMPOUND.

(Wild-Cherry Bark, Blood Root, Ipecac, and Opium.)

This is a valuable combination, representing in proper proportions, the full medicinal virtue of each ingredient, forming an elegant expectorant, sedative, and tonic, which is very useful in pectoral affections.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 81. CHESTNUT LEAVES.

The Leaves of Castanea Vesca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferae.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Chestnut Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Mucilaginous extractive.

This drug has become very popular of late years as a

remedy for whooping-cough, and judging from the published reports, it is certainly worthy the attention of the medical profession.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, four fluid ounces ;
Water, eight fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose* —One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 82. CHICKORY.

The Root of Cichorium Intybus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cichoreæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Succory, Wild Succory, Chickory.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter extractive.

This drug, therapeutically, may be ranked with dandelion as a diuretic, laxative, and cholagogue ; stimulating the functions of the liver, promoting digestion, and relieving engorgements of the spleen.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Chickory.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 83. CHIRETTA.

The Root, with Stems attached, of Ophelia Chirata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern India.

COMMON NAME.—Chiretta.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Ophelic Acid, Chiratin.

The medicinal properties are similar to those of Gentian root, but it is more bitter and nauseous. Of late, it has been exclusively used as a cholagogue in derangements of the liver.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chiretta.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Chiretta.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Chiretta.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 84. CINCHONA AROMATIC.

(Cinchona Calisaya, Calamus, Ginger, and Cardamom Seeds.)

This combination will be found to represent the valuable medicinal properties of Cinchona Calisaya in their natural con-

dition, unimpaired by heat, and, when united with such valuable adjuvants as above, forms one of the best tonic and anti-malarial remedies extant.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Tincture of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Syrup of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

* M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Elixir of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Brandy, four fluid ounces ;
Orange Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Wine of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 85. CINCHONA (PALE).

The Bark of Cinchona Pallida.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Pale Cinchona, Loxa Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cinchonia (predominant), Quinia, etc.

This variety of Cinchona Bark more particularly represents the weaker alkaloid (Cinchonia), and is sometimes preferred as

a general tonic in intermittent cases. Although the weakest variety of these valuable barks in medicinal properties, it is not without its advocates in the profession.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Elixir Vitriol, one fluid drachm ;
Cold Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces ;

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 86. CINCHONA (PALE).

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Loxa Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic acid by means of ferric-hydrate ; and the various salts or solutions of iron may be added without precipitation or darkening of the resulting preparation made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 87. CINCHONA (YELLOW).

The Bark of Cinchona Calisaya.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Yellow Cinchona, Calisaya Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Quinia (predominant), Cinchonina, etc.

This variety of Peruvian Bark contains more Quinia than any of the other varieties, and this extract faithfully represents true Calisaya Bark, with its valuable alkaloids in their natural conditions (as kinates), uninjured by heat, and held in solution by means of inodorous glycerine. Its medicinal properties are too widely known to require description here, and can scarcely be over-estimated, while as a tonic and febrifuge in intermittent cases, it has no equal, and we need not urge the importance of physicians using the most reliable and concentrated form for its administration.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

• PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Elixir Vitriol, one fluid drachm ;

Cold Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 88. CINCHONA (YELLOW).

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Yellow or Calisaya Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic Acid by means of ferric-hydrate; and may be used in combination with any of the iron preparations without any precipitation or darkening of the resulting product when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

No. 89. CINCHONA (RED).

The Bark of Cinchona Succirubra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Cinchona, Red Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Quinia, Cinchonina (equal).

This valuable variety of Peruvian Bark contains a full medicinal quantity of both alkaloids (Quinia and Cinchonina), and will be found to rival its congeners in activity. The bark is carefully selected and assayed, and our mode of preparation enables physicians to obtain the full therapeutical effects.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Elixir Vitriol, one fluid drachm;
Cold Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 90. CINCHONA (RED).

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Red Cinchona Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic acid by means of ferric-hydrate ; and may be used in combination with any of the iron salts or their solutions without precipitation or darkening of the resulting products when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

No. 91. CINCHONA COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark, commonly called "Huxham's Tincture.")

This preparation represents the above combination in a concentrated form, and physicians who desire to avoid giving alcoholic stimulants will find this extract to answer their purpose admirably, at the same time affording the full tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge effect.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Compound Tincture of Cinchona.**

(HUXHAM'S TINCTURE.)

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Compound Infusion of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Elixir Vitriol, one fluid drachm ;
 Cold Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Compound Syrup of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
 Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Compound Wine of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
 Sherry Wine, eleven fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 92. CINCHONA COMPOUND.

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents in combination the ingredients of Compound Tincture of Cinchona, known as "Huxham's Tincture," deprived of their peculiar tannin by means of ferric-hydrate ; and may be used in combination with any of the salts of iron or their solutions without precipitation or darkening of the resulting preparations when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

No. 93. CLEAVERS.

The Herb of Gallum Aparine.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Stellatæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAMES.—Goose Grass, Bed Straw, Catchweed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Acidulous extractive.

The medicinal properties are those of an aperient, diuretic, and anti-scorbutic. It has acquired considerable reputation as a

domestic remedy in cutaneous diseases, and latterly in diseases of the bladder and kidneys.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 94. CLOVER TOPS.

The Flower-heads of Trifolium Pratense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fabaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Clover, Clover Hay.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive Volatile Oil,

Medicinally, this is a diaphoretic, and of late years has come into general use as a remedy for whooping-cough.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Clover Tops.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Clover Tops.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 95. CLOVES.

The unexpanded Flower-buds of Eugenia Caryophyllata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—Molucca Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Cloves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (eighteen per cent.), Resin, Caryophyllin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a general stimulant, relieving colic, nausea, and flatulence, thereby aiding digestion. It is also valuable as an addition to aromatize bitter medicines.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cloves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cloves.

Fluid Extract, one-fourth fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid ounces.

No. 96. COCA LEAVES.

The Leaves of Erythroxylon Coca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Erythroxylaceæ.

HABITAT.—Peru, Bolivia.

COMMON NAME.—Coca Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cocaine, Hygrine.

Therapeutically, this is a nervous excitant,—its effects resembling those of tea and coffee,—imparting to the system,

under extreme physical exertion and fatigue, a vigor and buoyancy that is surprising. The natives of Peru are said to live for days by chewing Coca Leaves, mixed with lime.

Dose.—One to three fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to six fluid drachms.

Infusion of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Lime Water, four fluid ounces ;
Cold Water, ten fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Lime Water, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, eleven fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 97. COFFEE.

The Seeds of Coffea Arabica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Caffææ.

HABITAT.—Southern Arabia, Tropical Africa. Cultivated in Java, Mocha, and other tropical countries.

COMMON NAME.—Coffee.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Caffeine.

Medicinally, Coffee is used as a cerebral stimulant, overcoming the lethargic condition following the use of alcohol or opium, and after any great mental excitement, severe study, or any cause whatever which produces mental or nervous exhaustion.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Coffee.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces *ad libitum*.

Syrup of Coffee.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 98. COLCHICUM ROOT.

The Root of Colchicum Autumnale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Melanthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Meadow Saffron.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Colchicine.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are narcotic, sedative, and diaphoretic. In large doses, it is purgative and emetic. Its principal use is in gout and rheumatism, and in the former complaint it stands unrivalled.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colchicum Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to thirty minims.

Wine of Colchicum Root.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Fifteen to twenty minims.

Vinegar of Colchicum Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Dilute Acetic Acid, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

No. 99. COLCHICUM SEEDS.

The Seeds of Colchicum Autumnale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthiææ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Meadow Saffron.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Colchicine, Colchicin.

The seeds of *Colchicum* are not so rich in medicinal properties as the root, but are generally regarded as a safer mode of administration. In cases of gout, rheumatism, and dropsical diseases, it is invaluable.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colchicum Seeds.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to forty minims.

Wine of Colchicum Seeds.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to forty minims.

No. 100. COLOCYNTH.

The Fruit of Citrullus Colocynthis, deprived of Seeds.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cucurbitaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Africa, Greece, Spain.

COMMON NAMES.—Bitter Apple, Bitter Cucumber.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Colocynthin.

Medicinally, this is one of the most powerful drastic-hydrogue-cathartics we have, and should be used with great caution.

On account of this effect, it is used in dropsical affections, but always combined with other and milder cathartics.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colocynth.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid drachm.

No. 101. COLOCYNTH, COMPOUND.

Representing the Official Compound Extract of Colocynth.

(Colocynth, Cardamom, Socotrine Aloes, Resin Scammony, Powdered Soap.)

This extract, by skillful and accurate combination, faithfully represents the solid extract, and it will be found as effective, being an energetic and safe cathartic. It is mainly employed in congestion of the liver or portal circulation, and in obstinate constipation.

Dose.—Five to ten minims, according to the effect desired.

No. 102. COLTSFOOT.

The Herb of Tussilago Farfara.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Eupatorieæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAME.—Coltsfoot.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive.

This well-known domestic remedy is said to be expectorant and demulcent, and is highly recommended in pulmonary affections, and as a tonic and alterative in scrofulous troubles.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Coltsfoot.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Infusion of Coltsfoot.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 103. COLUMBO.

The Root of Jateorrhiza Calumba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Colombo.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Columbin, Berberine, Columbic Acid.

The medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic, without astringency. It is invaluable in cases of dyspepsia or debility succeeding diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Columbo.**

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Columbo.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M., and when cold, filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Columbo.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Columbo.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 104. COMFREY.

The Root of Symphytum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Boraginaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Gum Plant, Healing Herb.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Asparagin.

Medicinally, this root is a demulcent and tonic-expectorant, and is much employed in domestic cough-remedies for chronic catarrh, consumption, and other pectoral affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 105. CONDURANGO.

The Bark of Gonolobus Condurango.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—Ecuador.

COMMON NAME.—Condurango Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties ascribed to this drug as a specific in cancerous diseases has been shown by recent medical authorities to have no foundation. It is, however, a valuable alterative, diaphoretic, and anti-scorbutic in chronic syphilitic and rheumatic cases.

Dose.—Twenty to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Condurango Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Condurango Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 106. CONIUM LEAVES.

The Select Leaves of Conium Maculatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Campylospermæ.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Conine.

Therapeutically, this is a powerful narcotic-sedative and is equally reliable as the juice or solid extract.

Dose.—Three to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Fifteen to twenty minims.

Infusion of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid drachms ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Ointment of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and intimately incorporate with *fresh* lard, four troy ounces.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix with flaxseed-, rye-, Indian- or oat-meal, or ground elm bark, to form a proper consistence.

No. 107. CONIUM SEED.

The Seeds or Fruit of Conium Maculatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Campylospermæ.

HABITAT.—Europe and Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Conine, Methylconine, Conydrine.

The medicinal properties of this article are those of a powerful narcotic-sedative, differing from those of the extract

of the leaves only in being much stronger. It may be used in all similar cases, by reducing the size of the dose.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Conium Seed.

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, three and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to fifteen minims.

Ointment of Conium Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate carefully over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately with *fresh* lard, four troy ounces.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Conium Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix with flaxseed-, rye-, Indian- or oat-meal, or ground elm bark, to form a proper consistence.

No. 108. CORIANDER SEED.

The Seeds of Coriandrum Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Cælospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central Asia, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Coriander Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

Medicinally, these seeds will be found to be an invaluable aromatic stimulant, and an excellent addition to the more powerful bitters, correcting their nauseous properties.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Coriander Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Syrup of Coriander Seed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms. When mixed with a little hot water, this will be found to be an excellent remedy for colic in infants.

No. 109. CORN ERGOT.

A Fungous Growth on Ustilago Maidis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, *Æcidium*ycetes.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Corn Smut, Ergot of Corn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Secalin, Sclerotic Acid.

At present, this drug is used and tested as a valuable substitute for the ergot of rye. We can only speak of its virtues from published statements from well-known and authoritative sources. The effects upon the uterus seem to be regular or natural, allowing intervals between the pains of labor, thereby relieving the mother of a great deal of suffering, and involving less danger to the child. It is also used in cases of amenorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, etc., with marked benefit in many cases. It has been employed in eczema, psoriasis, and other cutaneous affections.

Dose.—Ten minims to one fluid drachm, according to effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Wine of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 110. CORN SILK.

The Stigmata of Zea Mays.

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Corn Silk.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Maizenic Acid.

The Stigmata of Indian Corn has recently come into vogue, strongly endorsed as an anti-nephritic remedy, especially in chronic cases, and also as a valuable diuretic. We make our fluid extract from the green silk freed from the decayed portion, and, by a prolonged maceration in a weak vinous menstruum, we are enabled to fully obtain all of its virtue.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Corn Silk.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

Syrup of Corn Silk.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to eight fluid drachms.

No. 111. COTO BARK.*Origin is undetermined.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Supposed to be Lauraceæ, or Terebinthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Bolivia.

COMMON NAME.—Coto.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cotoin, Paracotoin Leucotin.

By recent writers, this drug is said to be useful in the cure of diarrhœa in its various stages. It may be employed, also, in dysentery, cholera-morbus, colic, etc. It has the advantage of being free from any toxic properties, its use not being followed by the gastric disturbances that are apt to succeed the administration of opium, camphor, lead, etc.

Dose.—Two to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS

Tincture of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;

Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 112. COTTON-ROOT BARK.*The Bark of the Root of Gossypium Herbaceum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Malvaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Africa, United States (South, cultivated).

COMMON NAME.—Cotton-Root Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Yellow Resin, Red Acid Resin.

This article, as an emmenagogue and stimulant of uterine contraction, was first used extensively among the negroes of

the South, and has gradually gained favor, of late, among the medical profession.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 113. CRAMP BARK.

The Bark of Viburnum Opulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—High Cranberry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Viburnin, Valerianic Acid, Resin.

Medicinally, this is said to be powerfully anti-spasmodic, relieving cramps and spasms. It has been frequently employed with success in puerperal convulsions.

Dose.—One to three fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cramp Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cramp Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Cramp Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 114. CRANESBILL.

The Rhizome of Geranium Maculatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Geraniaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Crowfoot, Spotted Geranium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Fifteen to twenty per cent. Tannin.

Therapeutically, this is a powerful astringent, valuable in recent or chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and as a gargle or wash for sore mouth, sore throat, relaxed uvula, and in all profuse mucous discharges.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Cranesbill.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Cranesbill.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Cranesbill.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 115. CRAWLEY ROOT.

The Root or Rhizome of the Corallorhiza Odontorhiza.

NATURAL ORDER.—Orchidaceæ

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Coral Root, Dragon's Claw.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

The therapeutical properties of this drug are those of a prompt diaphoretic,—also sedative, without any stimulating effects,—hence, it is valuable in fevers and inflammatory diseases. Combining its valuable properties, they are tonic, sedative, diaphoretic, and febrifuge.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Crawley Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Crawley Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 116. CUBEBS.

The unripe Fruit of Cubeba Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—Java.

COMMON NAME.—Cubeb Berries.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (five to fifteen per cent.), Resin, Cubebic Acid, Cubebin.

This article is a powerful stimulant, with a special tendency to the urinary organs.

Dose.—Fifteen to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cubebs.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, ten and one-half fluid ounces ;
 Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Cubebs.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
 Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
 Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms. An excellent remedy for coughs and diseases of the larynx.

No. 117. CULVER'S ROOT.

The Rhizome of Leptandra Virginica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Culver's Physic, Black Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Leptandrin, Resin.

Therapeutically, this is used as an aperient, cathartic, and cholagogue, for which it has very justly acquired considerable reputation.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Culver's Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
 Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

Syrup of Culver's Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
 Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 118. DAMIANA.

The Leaves and Flowers of Turnera Aphrodisiaca, or Turnera Microphylla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Turneraceæ.

HABITAT.—Mexico.

COMMON NAME.—Damiana.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This article has been highly recommended in cases of loss of the sexual appetite, as an aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, having a direct and special action on the urino-genital organs.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Damiana.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Damiana.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Damiana.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to six fluid drachms.

No. 119. DANDELION.

The Root of Taraxacum Dens Leonis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cichoreæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Dandelion.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Taraxacin, Resin, Taraxacerin.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are tonic, diuretic, and aperient, having a special tendency to the hepatic organs, and thus acting as a cholagogue in chronic derangements of the liver.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to six fluid drachms.

No. 120. DANDELION COMPOUND.

(Dandelion, Mandrake, and Conium.)

This is a valuable combination, representing the cholagogue effects of Dandelion, with the cathartic properties of Mandrake, and, blended with the sedative action of Conium, forming an excellent remedy in jaundice, biliary congestion, and in all diseases of the hepatic organs.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 121. DANDELION AND SENNA.

The value of this compound consists in combining the laxative effects of Senna with the cholagogue properties of Dandelion, and it will be found to be a very efficient preparation.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Dandelion and Senna.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Dandelion and Senna.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 122. DEWBERRY.

The Bark of the Root of Rubus Trivialis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadææ.

HABITAT.—North America (Southern States).

COMMON NAME.—Dewberry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

The medicinal uses of this drug may be classed with its congener, Blackberry Root Bark, and is an old domestic remedy in all bowel complaints, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. It is also tonic, but its main virtue is in its astringency.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Wine of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Port Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms,

Dewberry Brandy.

Ripe Dewberries, one pint ;
Brandy, one pint ;
Let them stand for three days and express through a flannel bag, then add :
White Sugar, one pound ;
Fluid Extract, Dewberry, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce. A valuable domestic remedy for summer-complaints, diarrhoea, etc.

Spiced Syrup of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract Dewberry, three fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Ginger, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cinnamon, two fluid drachms ;
Fluid Extract Cloves, two fluid drachms ;
Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces ;
Brandy, two fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half fluid ounce.

No. 123. DOG GRASS.

The Rhizome of Triticum Repens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Couch Grass, Quickens, Quitch Grass.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Triticin, similar to Inulin, Three Sugars.

This is an aperient and diuretic, and is a very valuable remedy in irritable bladder.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Dog Grass.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces. .

No. 124. DOGWOOD.

The Bark of the Root of Cornus Florida.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cornaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Dogwood Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cornin, Cornic Acid, Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this bark are analogous to those of the Peruvian Barks,—combining tonicity with astringency. It may be used in intermittent cases, or in low forms of fever.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 125. DUBOISIA.*The Leaves of Duboisia Myoporoides.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAME.—Duboisia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Duboisine, Volatile Alkaloid, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be identical with those of Belladonna and Hyosciamus, ranking as a powerful narcotic; and its alkaloid is said to be, in mydriatic effects, more prompt in its action than either of its congeners, and passes off more quickly.

Dose.—One to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Duboisia Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to twenty minims.

Ointment of Duboisia Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces.

No. 126. DWARF ELDER.*The Bark of the Root of Aralia Hispidæ.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Elder, Bristle Stem.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Bitter extractive.

Medicinally, this is sudorific, alterative, and diuretic. It is valuable in all renal disorders, in dropsical cases, gravel, retention of urine, diseases peculiar to the kidneys, etc.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dwarf Elder.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Dwarf Elder.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 127. ELDER BARK.

(EUROPEAN.)

The Inner Bark of Sambucus Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Elder, European Elder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emeto-hydragogue-cathartic, combining alterative effects in various chronic diseases. It is used in dropsical complaints ; also, in epilepsy, with marked success.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of European Elder.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of European Elder.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of European Elder.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

No. 128. ELDER FLOWER.

The Flowers of Sambucus Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Elder Flower.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this drug are sudorific and gently excitant. Externally, it is used as a discutient in the form of poultice, ointment, or fomentation.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Elder Flowers.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Ointment of Elder Flowers.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, then incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Elder Flowers.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix intimately with Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, to the proper consistence.

No. 129. ELECAMPANE.

The Root of Inula Helenium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Elecampane.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Helenin, Inulin, Bitter extractive.

This drug,—combining aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and expectorant properties,—is valuable in all diseases of the pulmonary organs, and in cases of enfeebled digestion, torpid liver, dyspepsia, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 130. ERGOT.

The Sclerotium of Claviceps Purpurea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, Ascomycetæ,

HABITAT.—England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy.

COMMON NAMES.—Spurred Rye, Mutter Korn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Sclerotic Acid, Scleromucin.

This extract is a specialty with us, and is made from a carefully selected fresh article of the drug, each minim faithfully representing one grain of freshly-powdered Ergot. Too much

care cannot be exercised in manipulating the preparations of this valuable remedy, and our Fluid Extract will be found to possess the full qualities of the drug in a marked degree, being prepared without heat and with the aid of inodorous Glycerine. It has a great advantage in smallness of dose, and is, at the same time, perfectly reliable. The properties of Ergot as an emmenagogue, and its contractile power upon the uterus, have been too long established to allow of any dispute as to its rank in medicine.

Dose.—Ten minims, to one fluid drachm, according to the judgment of the attending physician.

As this Extract is free from acid, physicians will find it an admirable preparation for hypodermic injections. If too dense, it may be diluted with water.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ergot.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Ergot.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Wine of Ergot.

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, thirteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 131. EUCALYPTUS.

The Leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAMES.—Fever Tree, Blue Gum.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Crystallizable Resin.

This article, according to recent high authorities, is a remedy of great value. It belongs to an order of plants from which

various aromatics are derived,—cloves, allspice, etc. Its therapeutical properties are diaphoretic, febrifuge, tonic, and astringent. It has been highly recommended as a specific for malarial poisoning in its many forms, and is said to control the tendency to night-sweats. It has been used successfully in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Locally, it is employed as a disinfecting lotion for wounds, ulcers, etc., and for vaginal injection.

Dose.—Fifteen minims to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Mix intimately with one pound of flaxseed-, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, and then, with hot water, form a poultice of a soft consistence.

Ointment of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 132. EUPHORBIA.

The Plant of Euphorbia Pilulifera.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAME.—Euphorbia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid resinous extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are reported to be those of a stimulant, tonic, and alterative, having a specific action upon the respiratory organs, relieving asthma, bronchitis and cardiacal dyspnoea,—not as an expectorant, but similar in its effects to iodide of potassium, controlling the symptoms by a distinct alterative action upon the respiratory tract.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Euphorbia.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Euphorbia.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 133. EVENING PRIMROSE.

The Plant of Oenothera Biennis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Onagraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Evening Primrose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Tannin.

This plant has acquired a reputation as a nerve tonic, acting upon the nerves of the stomach. It is especially valuable in asthmatic, laryngeal, or pulmonary disorders, arising from or associated with gastric irritability.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 134. FALSE UNICORN.

The Root of Helonias Dioica, or Chamælririum Luteum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliacæ, Melanthiæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Starwort, Devil's Bit.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Yellow glucoside, Chamælririn.

Therapeutically, this root is a sialagogue, diuretic, and uterine tonic,—more especially the latter,—relieving tendency to leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, resolving all abnormal engorgements, and at the same time imparting tonicity to the uterus and reproductive organs of the female.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of False Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of False Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 135. FENNEL SEED.

The Fruit of Fœniculum Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Fennel Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil (two to six per cent.).

Medicinally, these fruits are used as a stomachic carminative in flatulent colic, etc., but more generally used to flavor and as a corrective addition to the nauseous bitters and purgative remedies, to prevent griping and nausea.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fennel Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Fennel Seed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Adults, one-half to one fluid ounce. For infants, in cases of colic, from ten to fifteen minims in hot water, forming fennel tea.

No. 136. FISH BERRIES.

The Berries of Anamirta Cocculus, or Cocculus Indicus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Fish Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Picrotoxin.

Therapeutically, this drug is an acrid narcotic poison, and is very rarely used for internal administration. Its principal use

it for *tinea capitis*, and for destroying lice or vermin in the hair. It derives its name from the fact that when thrown into the water it will stupefy the fish,—which are then easily taken,—without, however, rendering the meat poisonous.

Dose.—One to two minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fish Berries.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to five minims, cautiously administered. It is more frequently used as a parasiticide than for internal administration.

Ointment of Fish Berries.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate over a water bath to a thick consistence, then incorporate intimately with lard, three troy ounces.

N. B.—All of these preparations should be used cautiously when applied externally, as there is danger of the poisonous effects when there is any abrasion of the skin.

No. 137. FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

The Plant of Gentiana Quinquiflora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Gall Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Medicinally, this ranks with its various congeners, in all diseases of the stomach and liver,—relieving dyspepsia, jaundice, hepatic torpor, etc. It is of great value in splenic troubles.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Five-Flowered Gentian.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 138. FLEABANE.*The Tops and Leaves of Erigeron Canadense.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Fleabane, Scabions.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues are those of a diuretic, tonic, and astringent. It is useful as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa and dropsical complaints, and has also been recently regarded as a valuable agent in arresting uterine hemorrhage.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 139. FOX GLOVE.*The Leaves of Digitalis Purpurea.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Fox Glove.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Digitalin, Resin.

This is made from selected leaves. Its medicinal properties are sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, but its more general use is

to control the action of the heart, being for this purpose one of our most reliable remedies.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fox Glove.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to twenty minims.

Infusion of Fox Glove.

(KNOWN AS WITHERING'S INFUSION.)

Fluid Extract Digitalis, two fluid drachms ;
Tincture Cinnamon, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Fox Glove.

Fluid Extract Digitalis, one-half fluid ounce ;
Tincture Cinnamon, one-half fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Twenty to sixty minims.

No. 140. FRINGE-TREE BARK.

The Bark of the Root of Chionanthus Virginica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Oleaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Old Man's Beard, Poison Ash.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

This article combines the properties of an aperient, alterative, diuretic, and feeble narcotic. It is said to be useful in bilious and typhoid fevers, as well as in obstinate intermittents, and also forms an excellent tonic during convalescence from exhaustive diseases.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 141. FROSTWORT.

The Herb of Helianthemum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cistaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Frost Weed, Rock Rose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this herb is said to possess valuable alterative, tonic, and astringent properties, and is used extensively in scrofulous and syphilitic affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 142. GALANGAL.

The Rhizome of Alpinia Officinarum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Isle of Hainan, China.

COMMON NAMES.—Colic Root, East India Root, Galangal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acrid resin, Kæmpherid.

Therapeutically, this drug is a stimulant aromatic. It is useful in aiding digestion and removing flatus, and may be used as a tonic in weak or debilitated stomach troubles.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Galangal.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Syrup of Galangal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 143. GALLS.

The Excrescences on Quercus Infectoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferæ.

HABITAT.—Levant.

COMMON NAME.—Nut Galls.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin (fifty to sixty per cent.), Gallic Acid (two to five per cent.).

This is made from Aleppo Galls. The medicinal properties are those of an astringent. It is useful in cases of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, and as an addition to lotions, gargles, etc.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Galls.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Galls.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Galls.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Syrup of Galls.

Fluid Extract Galls, one fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one-half fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Nutmegs, one-half fluid ounce ;
Brandy, six fluid ounces ;
Sugar, two troy ounces.

Suspend the sugar on a slip of wire gauze (over the above mixture in a shallow vessel) and set the mixture on fire. The sugar will melt and fall into the liquid below, and when combustion ceases, agitate and filter.

Dose —One to two fluid drachms.

Ointment of Galls.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

Compound Ointment of Galls.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Powdered Opium, thirty grains.

Mix and evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 144. GARLIC.

The Cormus or Bulb of Allium Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Liliæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Garlic.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Albumen, Volatile Oil (sulphuretted).

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

Therapeutically, this drug is a general stimulant, promotes expectoration, produces diaphoresis or diuresis, and is also a stomachic tonic and carminative. Externally applied, it is an irritant and rubefacient, and, in infantile fevers, when bruised and applied as a poultice to wrists and ankles, will act as a revulsive by quieting restlessness and producing sleep.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Syrup of Garlic.**

Fluid Extract, seven fluid ounces ;
Syrup, nine fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 145. GENTIAN.

The Root of Gentiana Lutea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Yellow Gentian.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gentiopicrin, Gentisic Acid.

The medicinal properties are those of the simple bitters,—highly tonic in cases of enfeebled digestion, exciting the appetite, and overcoming the languor succeeding acute disease.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Gentian.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Gentian.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Fluid Extract Gentian, one-half fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Bitter Orange-Peel, one fluid drachm ;
Fluid Extract Coriander, one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Gentian.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 146. GENTIAN COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Tincture of Gentian, U. S. P., commonly called, Wine Bitters.)

This preparation combines the virtue of Gentian with aromatics, thereby preventing the nausea incidental to the use of this and other powerful tonic bitters.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.

Fluid Extract, one and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 147. GENTIAN COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Infusion of Gentian, U. S. P., 1870.)

This desirable preparation combines the valuable medicinal properties of Gentian Root with Aromatics, and represents the tonic effects of this drug. When diluted and used as an infusion, the excessive use of Alcohol is avoided.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Water, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One fluid ounce.

No. 148. GILLENIA.

The Root of Gillenia Trifoliata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Spirææ.

HABITAT.—United States (West and South).

COMMON NAMES.—American Ipecac, Indian Physic.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gillenin Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this drug closely resemble

Ipecac, and it may be used as a safe substitute, combining emeto-cathartic properties with those of a diaphoretic, and in small doses, as a tonic.

Dose.—One to thirty minims, according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to eighty minims, according to the effect desired.

Wine of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to four fluid drachms, according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Fifteen minims to four fluid drachms, according to the effect desired.

No. 149. GINGER (JAMAICA).

The Rhizome of Zingiber Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, Tropical Countries.

COMMON NAME.—Jamaica Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Gingerol, Resin.

As a stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, this root ranks as one of the most valuable, and it is extensively used.

Dose.—Five to forty minims, in sugar and water.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ginger.

Fluid Extract, two and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Forty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Ginger.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Ginger.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce, in a wineglass of cold water.

No. 150. GINGER (SOLUBLE).

(For making *Syrupus Zingiberis*, U. S. P.)

This preparation is prepared solely for the above purpose, and is miscible with either alcohol, syrup, or water, forming a clear mixture. For the true and full medicinal effects of the piperoid principles of Ginger, we recommend the official Fluid Extract.

(See No. 149, preceding article.)

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Ginger, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 151. GINGER SOLUBLE, AROMATIC.

(For making Ginger Ale.)

This preparation is prepared for the above purpose, and is miscible with either alcohol, syrup, or water, forming a clear mixture, combining the pungency of the best Jamaica Ginger with the aroma of the lemon, orange, and vanilla, producing a mixture that is pleasant to the taste, and when used at the soda water fountain, as a syrup, will produce an extemporaneous Ginger Ale, equal to that sold in bottles.

PREPARATIONS.

Ginger Ale Syrup.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Use *Ad Libitum*.

No. 152. GINGER (AFRICAN).*The Root of Amomum Zingiber.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Black or African Ginger, East India Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resinous extractive.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug, as a stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, are well known. We have added this variety of Ginger to our list from the repeated demands of a number of our customers who desire a preparation that will insure a dark-colored tincture. To secure this, we would recommend a mixture of one-third of our Fluid Extract Jamaica Ginger with two-thirds of the Fluid Extract African Ginger, which combination will yield a dark-colored as well as a pungent preparation. This is said to be the usual Commercial Fluid Extract of Ginger. We, however, prefer to sell them as distinctive preparations, and under all circumstances recommend the Jamaica Ginger as a better representative, medicinally, of this popular drug, and will leave to the good judgment of our customers the selection of either variety.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce, in a wineglassful of cold water.

No. 153. GINSENG.

The Root of Panax Quinquifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America,—Georgia, Tennessee.

COMMON NAME.—Ginseng.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Panaquilon, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an aromatic stimulant. It is useful in cases of dyspepsia, mental debility, and flatulent colic. The Chinese consider it a general panacea for all ailments, and claim for it special aphrodisiacal virtues.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ginseng.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Ginseng.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 154. GOLD THREAD.

The Rhizome, with Rootlets, of Coptis Trifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Aconiteæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Gold Thread.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Coptine.

This root is a simple bitter, devoid of astringency, and is applicable in all cases where a purely tonic effect is desired.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Gold Thread.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Gold Thread.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Gold Thread.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.



ERRATUM.

On page 117, Infusion of Golden Rod
should read:

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

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No. 155. GOLDEN ROD.

The Leaves of Solidago Odora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Golden Rod.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

This drug is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative, and also diaphoretic when given in warm infusion. It is useful in cases of flatulent colic and nausea, and is a valuable vehicle to cover the taste of unpleasant remedies.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Dilute Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 156. GOLDEN SEAL.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Hydrastis Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Actææ.

HABITAT.—North America (West to Missouri and Arkansas).

COMMON NAMES.—Yellow Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Hydrastine, Resin.

The medicinal virtues of this article are not, as yet, definitely settled. It is said to be a tonic, alterative, and cholagogue,

and is useful in intermittents. It is also used as an addition to injections in cases of leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, vaginitis, pruritis, etc.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS

Tincture of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Infusion of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce. Useful as a wash for indolent tumors or ulcers.

Syrup of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Injection of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, one fluid ounce ;
Zinci Acetas, eighty grains ;
Plumbi Acetas, eighty grains ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Useful as a lotion or as an injection.

No. 157. GOLDEN SEAL.

(WITHOUT ALCOHOL.)

This preparation is prepared so as to render it miscible with alcohol, syrup, wine, or water, and may be used for the same purposes, therapeutically, as the preceding fluid extract, which is made in accordance with the U. S. P.

Dose.—Ten to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Wine of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce. It may be used externally as a wash, or as an injection.

No. 158. GRAINS OF PARADISE.

The Seeds of Amomum Granum Paradisi, and Amomum Melegueta.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Guinea Grains, Mallaguetta Pepper.

CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Paradol, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a stimulant, but its use is confined chiefly to veterinary practice, and for imparting artificial strength to spirits, wine, beer, and vinegar.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Grains of Paradise.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 159. GRAVEL PLANT.

The Leaves of Epigæa Repens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Trailing Arbutus, Ground Laurel, Mayflower, Mountain Pink, Winter Pink.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gallic-Tannic Acid, Arbutin, Ericolin, Ursone.

This is a valuable diuretic and astringent, and is analogous in medicinal virtues to Uva Ursi and Buchu, and may be used in all diseases of the urinary organs.

Dose.—One to three fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Gravel Plant.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Infusion of Gravel Plant.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Gravel Plant.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 160. GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

The Leaves and Flowering Tops of Grindelia Robusta.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America (West of the Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAME.—Gum Plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This is one of the new California remedies. Its virtues in asthmatic affections are highly extolled by prominent prac-

tioners. It is said to be a specific in cases of poisoning by the Poison Oak or Ivy. It is demulcent as well as stimulating, and, hence, is valuable in healing vesicated surfaces. It is an excellent addition to injections or lotions in vaginal troubles.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 161. GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

The Leaves and Flowering Tops of Grindelia Squarrosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America (West of the Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAME.—Gum Plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This is also one of the products of California. It is said to be invaluable in hypertrophy of the spleen and in the obstinate malarious intermittents which so often give rise to enlarged spleen. From the various authentic reports regarding its remedial virtues, this drug must prove a highly valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
 Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
 Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces ;
 Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
 Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
 Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
 Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 162. GUAIAIC RESIN.

The Resin of the Wood of Guaiacum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zygophyllaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Northern South America.

COMMON NAME.—Guaiac Resin.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Guaiaconic Acid, Guaiaretic Acid, Guaiac-beta Resin.

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

The medicinal properties of this drug, are stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Useful in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, scrofulous and cutaneous troubles. An old and popular remedy in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa ; also, in gouty affections.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Guaiac Resin.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
 Alcohol, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac Resin.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 163. GUAIAECUM WOOD.

The Heart Wood of Guaiacum Officinale. .

NATURAL ORDER.—Zygophyllaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Northern South America.

COMMON NAME.—Guaiacum Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Guaiaconic Acid, Guaiaretic Acid, Guaiac-beta Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative, and it is very useful in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, scrofulous and all cutaneous troubles.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Guaiacum Wood.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 164. GUARANA.

A dried Paste from the Ground Seeds of Paullinia Sorbilis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Sapindaceæ.

HABITAT.—Northern and Western Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Guarana.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Caffeine, Tannin, Resin.

This extract is made from the true *Paullinia Sorbilis*, imported from South America, and known to the medical world (though inappropriately) as Guarana. It is used, medicinally, in nervous and sick headache, idiopathic diarrhœa, neuralgia, etc., whenever a tonic impression is desired.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

. PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Guarana.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Guarana.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 165. HAIR-CAP MOSS.

The Plant Polytrichum Juniperum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Musci, Polytrichaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Bear's Red, Ground Moss, Robin's Rye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this ranks as a powerful diuretic, and is said to be valuable in all urinary obstructions when used alone or in combination with the hydragogue-cathartics.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Infusion of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 166. HELLEBORE (AMERICAN).

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Veratrum Viride.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthiææ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—American Veratrum, Swamp Hellebore, Indian Poke.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Jervine, Veratroidine, Resin.

This valuable remedy is used, medicinally, in the treatment of febrile and inflammatory affections, where a reduction in the force of the circulation is necessary,—as in pneumonia and other pulmonary troubles, and in typhoid and other forms of fever. It is of value, also, in inflammatory rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc.

Dose.—Two to four minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Veratrum Viride.

Fluid Extract, seven fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, nine fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Four to ten minims.

Ointment of Veratrum Viride.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, two troy ounces.

No. 167. HELLEBORE (WHITE).

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Veratrum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthiææ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—White Veratrum.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Jervine, Veratralbine, Veratrine resin.

Medicinally, this variety (the foreign) is a violent emetic and cathartic, and is also strongly sedative in its action on the

pulse. It is almost exclusively used externally, as an irritative substance, in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Dose.—Two to four minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White Hellebore.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to six minims.

Ointment of White Hellebore.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 168. HEMLOCK.

The Bark of Pinus, or Abies Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ, Abietinæ.

HABITAT.—Canada, Northern United States.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

The medicinal value is that of a purely astringent action, and it may be used in all morbid secretions, resulting from irritated mucous surfaces, and for diarrhoea, dysentery, and in all sanguinated discharges from the bowels or other organs.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hemlock.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Hemlock.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 169. HENBANE.

The Select Leaves of Hyoscyamus Niger.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Henbane.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine.

This extract will be found to be equally reliable with the solid extract or the imported juice, and ranks as one of our safest and most reliable narcotics, as in over-doses it acts as a laxative.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Henbane.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

Infusion of Henbane.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms. Useful as a wash or lotion, or as an addition to a sedative poultice.

Syrup of Henbane.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Twenty to sixty minims.

No. 170. HOP.

The Fresh Strobiles of Humulus Lupulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Hops.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin, Asparagin, Choline.

The medicinal virtues are those of a tonic, with a feeble narcotic effect. Combined with one of the simple bitters, this extract is admirably suited to convalescence from *delirium tremens* or excessive drinking,

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Hops.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;

Water, three fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Hops.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Hops.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Hop Cataplasm or Poultice.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Hot Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Mix intimately with Indian-, rye-, oat-, or flaxseed-meal, and apply and keep warm.

No. 171. HOREHOUND.

The Herb of Marrubium Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Horehound.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin, Marrubiin.

Medicinally, this has been recommended as a tonic and diaphoretic, but it is used more in domestic practice as a remedy in catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Horehound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Horehound.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Horehound.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 172. HORSE-CHESTNUT BARK.

The Bark of Æsculum Hippocastanum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hippocastanaceae.

HABITAT.—Asia, Naturalized in United States.

COMMON NAME.—Horse-Chestnut Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Æsculin, Extractive.

This bark is used, medicinally, as a tonic and febrifuge in diseases of a malarial type, and in affections of the liver and bowels. It has also been proposed as a substitute for the

Cinchonas, in neuralgia,—chronic and periodical. It is asserted by some to be superior to Quinine. The infusion, applied as a wash, or as an ointment, is said to act well in hemorrhoidal affections, and, to our own knowledge, the results were positively beneficial in several instances.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce. Valuable as a lotion, or as an injection in hemorrhoidal or vaginal affections.

Syrup of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to eight fluid drachms.

Ointment of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Fresh Lard, one troy ounce.

Evaporate the fluid extract to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with the lard.

A useful application for hemorrhoids.

No. 173. HYDRANGÆA.

The Root of Hydrangea Arborescens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Seven Barks.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Gum, Sugar.

In large doses this appears to be feebly narcotic, and it has acquired considerable reputation as an antilithic, for removing gravelly deposits in the urine.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 174. IGNATIA BEAN.

The Seed of Strychnos Ignatia, or Ignatia Amara.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Philippine Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Bean of St. Ignatius.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Strychnine, Brucine.

This drug is the same in effect as the Nux Vomica, though much stronger, being richer in the two alkaloids (Strychnia and Brucia). It is a valuable nervine tonic, overcoming the

lassitude often induced by mental depression. It is also useful in debility of the organs of digestion.

Dose.—One to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ignatia Bean.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to fifteen minims.

No. 175. INDIAN-HEMP (BLACK).

The Root of Apocynum Cannabinum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Bowman's Root, Bitter Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Apocynin, Apocynein, Bitter extractive.

This root combines the medicinal effects of an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, and is highly recommended as a remedy in dropsical affections. It is, also, a valuable anti-periodic in intermittent fevers, etc.

Dose.—Three to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Fifteen to thirty minims.

Infusion of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 176. INDIAN-HEMP (FOREIGN).

The dried Flowering Top of Cannabis Sativa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, India.

COMMON NAMES.—Cannabis Indica, Haschish, Churrus Gunja.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Choline or Neurine.

Medicinally, this drug is a powerful narcotic, producing, when first given, exhilaration and intoxication, and subsequently, drowsiness and stupor. It is said to act as a decided aphrodisiac, and is preferable to opium in causing sleep, allaying spasms, and relieving pain, without the usual disturbing after-effects of the latter, such as nauseating the stomach or constipating the bowels.

Dose.—Two to five minims, on a lump of sugar.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Foreign Indian-Hemp.**

Fluid Extract, two and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to thirty minims.

Infusion of Foreign Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. Useful as a lotion to painful tumors.

Syrup of Foreign Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Twenty to thirty minims. A useful anodyne and sudorific in the troublesome cough of phthisis and other pectoral complaints.

No. 177. INDIAN-HEMP (WHITE).

The Root of Asclepias Incarnata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Swamp Silk Weed, Flesh-Colored Asclepias.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two acrid resins, Asclepiadin.

Medicinally, this is an emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic, and is said to be useful in catarrh, asthma, and rheumatism.

Dose.—Ten to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of White Indian-Hemp.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Infusion of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 178. IPECACUANHA.

The Root of Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Coffeæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil, Bolivia, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Ipecac.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Emetine, Choline, Ipecacuanhic Acid.

This extract is made from the carefully garbled roots of Brazilian Ipecacuanha. As an expectorant, tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic, it outranks any of its congeners. When continued for some time, it will often act as a cathartic.

Dose.—Five to sixty minims, according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ipecacuanha.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to eighty minims, according to the effect desired.

Wine of Ipecacuanha.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Sherry Wine, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to four fluid drachms, according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Fifteen minims to four fluid drachms, according to the effect desired.

No. 179. IPECAC AND SENEGA.

The Roots of Ipecacuanha and Senega.

Medicinally, this combination affords the expectorant and diaphoretic effects of both drugs, with the addition of the stimulant influence of Senega. It is, therefore, of great use in chronic affections of the lungs and air-passages.

Dose.—Ten to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Ipecac and Senega.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to eighty minims.

Infusion of Ipecac and Senega.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Ipecac and Senega.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 180. JABORANDI.

The Leaves of Pilocarpus Pennatifolius.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ, Xanthoxyleæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil (near Pernambuco).

COMMON NAME.—Jaborandi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pilocarpine, Jaborine.

This new drug, obtained from Brazil, is possessed of active sialagogue and diaphoretic properties, and is used effectively in Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes mellitus, acute rheu-

matism, pneumonia, and bronchitis. It is also said to be a specific antidote in belladonna poisoning.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces ;

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 181. JALAP.

The Root of Exogonium Purga.

NATURAL ORDER.—Convolvulaceæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Mexico.

COMMON NAME.—Jalap.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (twelve to twenty-five per cent.),
Convolvulin.

This is made from carefully selected and garbled roots, and is one of our most valuable cathartic remedies, especially serviceable, when combined with cream of tartar, in dropsical complaints.

Dose.—One-quarter to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jalap.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, five fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Jalap.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Liq. Potass., one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 182. JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

The Bark of the Root of Piscidia Erythrina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Jamaica Dogwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Piscidin, Bitter glucoside.

This drug is highly recommended as a sedative narcotic, possessing, in a remarkable degree, the property of producing a calm, refreshing sleep, similar to opium, without the unpleasant after-effects.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Wine of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Mix intimately with one pound of flaxseed-, Indian-, rye-, or oat-meal, and form a poultice of a soft consistence, with hot water.

No. 183. JUNIPER BERRIES.

The Fruit of Juniperus Communis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ, Cupressinæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Juniper.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (one-half to three per cent.)

Resin (ten per cent).

As a medicine, these berries are stimulating to the urinary organs, and are much employed in dropsical cases, especially in combination with other more powerful diuretics.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Juniper Berries.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Juniper Berries.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Holland Gin, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 184. KAMALA.

The Glands covering the Capsules from Mallotus Phillippinensis, or Rottlera Tinctoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, China, Australia, Philippine Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Kamala.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (eighty per cent.), Rottlerin.

The therapeutical properties of this drug are those of a tænicide,—differing from others in not producing nausea, colic, or too-violent purging.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Kamala.**

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Used for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

No. 185. KAVA-KAVA.

The Root of Piper Methysticum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—South Sea Islands.

COMMON NAMES.—Ava, Kave-Kave, Kawa, Yanguona.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Kavalin, Methysticine.

This root is used by the natives of the Sandwich Islands in the preparation of a drink. It is chewed so as to soften it, and is then steeped in water and allowed to ferment. The effects are intoxicating and anodyne. It was first introduced into medicine as a specific for gonorrhœa, but is now recommended as a tonic bitter, improving the appetite without irritating the stomach.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Kave-Kave.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Kave-Kave.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Kave-Kave.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 186. KINO.

The Inspissated Juice of Pterocarpus Marsupium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Kino.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Kino-Tannic Acid, Catechol, Kinoin.

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the drug.)

This well-known astringent gum is extensively used, alone and in combination, in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, either recent or chronic, and in all cases requiring a prompt and reliable remedy in arresting hemorrhage from whatever cause.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Kino.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 187. KOLA.

The Seeds of Sterculia Acuminata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Sterculiaceæ, Sterculiææ.

HABITAT.—Tropical Western Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Cola Nuts, Guru Nuts.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Caffeine (two per cent.), Theobromine.

Therapeutically, these seeds combine the effects of a tonic, stimulant, and nervine. They possess all the attributes of coffee, and in their native country are used as a valuable substitute. They are also used by the natives as a cure for drunkenness, arousing persons so addicted from the mental stupor produced by the alcohol.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Syrup of Kola.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Kola.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 188. KOOSSO.

The Female Inflorescence of Brayera Anthelmintica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Roseæ.

HABITAT.—Abyssinia.

COMMON NAME.—Koosso.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter acrid resin, Koussin.

This drug is employed in medicine as an anthelmintic only (for the expulsion of the tape-worm), and is almost always effectual. It will sometimes, but rarely, act as a cathartic, and its use should always be followed by that of a brisk purgative.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Koosso.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to six fluid ounces.

No. 189. LACTUCARIUM.

The Concrete Milk-juice of Lactuca Virosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Ligulifloræ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Lactucarium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lactucin, Lactucic Acid, Lactucopieirin.

Medicinally, this drug is used for its reputed anodyne, hypnotic, and sedative virtues. It is claimed to possess, although in an inferior degree, the calmative effects of opium, without creating any after-disturbance of the stomach or digestive organs.

Dose.—Two to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Lactucarium.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Syrup, twenty-nine fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to three fluid drachms.

No. 190. LADIES' SLIPPER.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Cypripedium Pubescens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Orchidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Mocassin Plant, American Valerian, Nerve Root, Noah's Ark, Umbel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Volatile Acid, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of a nervine stimulant. It is useful in cases of nervous prostration, result-

ing from mental depression, or in morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system generally.

Dose.—One-quarter to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 191. LARKSPUR SEED.

The Seed of Delphinium Consolida.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleborææ.

HABITAT.—Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Larkspur Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Delphinine.

Therapeutically, this drug is very rarely used internally. It is, however, claimed to be diuretic, and valuable in dropsical affections ; also, useful in spasmodic asthma. Its principal use is to destroy lice or vermin, and when applied care should be taken not to use it on an abraded surface.

Dose.—One to two minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Larkspur Seed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Three to ten minims.

No. 192. LAVENDER COMPOUND.

(For making *Spiritus Lavandulæ Comp.*, U. S. P.)

This old and reliable remedy is useful in cases of flatulent colic, nausea, cramps in the stomach and bowels, and in all cases requiring a warm and stimulating effect to the system in general.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Spirits of Lavender Compound.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;

Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to two fluid drachms.

No. 193. LETTUCE.

The Leaves of Lactuca Sativa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Ligulifloræ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Garden Lettuce.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Medicinally, this drug is soporific, sedative, and mildly narcotic, producing neither headache, disturbance of the digestive functions, nor constipation of the bowels.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 194. LIQUORICE ROOT, U. S. P.

The Root of Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Liquorice Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Glycyrrhizin, Glycamarin.

This preparation will be found to be a valuable adjuvant to cover the acrimony of squills and senega, and for masking the bitter taste of other medicines without affecting their therapeutical value. Its usefulness depends solely upon its demulcent properties, and it is well adapted for catarrhal affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Liquorice.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce, as a demulcent for irritation of the bronchial passages.

Syrup of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 195. LIQUORICE ROOT.

The Root of Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

(FOR MASKING THE BITTER TASTE OF QUININE.)

This preparation differs from the preceding, which is the one adopted in the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1880, in not containing Ammonia in its menstrua, and is preferable on that account for Quinine mixtures. It is readily miscible with water, alcohol, or syrup, and will be found to be a valuable adjuvant in disguising bitter or nauseous medicines and as an addition to mixtures for pectoral or laryngeal diseases.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Liquorice Root.

(For masking the bitter taste of Quinine.)

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Four to eight fluid drachms.

No. 196. LIQUORICE ROOT COMPOUND.

Liquorice Root and Aromatics.

Medicinally, this preparation combines the demulcent properties of liquorice root with the stimulating effects of choice aromatics, and is valuable in pectoral or laryngeal troubles. It is also a valuable addition to the more nauseous bitters.

Dose.—One to three fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Infusion of Liquorice Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce. An excellent demulcent and stimulant in bronchial or laryngeal affections.

Compound Syrup or Elixir of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, four fluid ounces ;
Water, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 197. LIQUORICE (CALABRIA).

(COMMERCIAL EXTRACT.)

This preparation represents the Commercial Extract of Liquorice in a liquid form, and may be used as an addition to the usual cough-mixtures for its demulcent effects, or as an adjuvant to cover their acrimony or bitter taste.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 198. LIFE EVERLASTING.

The Herb Gnaphalium Margaritaceum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Cudweed, Consumptive's Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal use of this plant is confined chiefly to domestic practice, and is recommended as a tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. It is useful in diseases of the chest and bowels, and in hemorrhagic affections ; also, locally applied as a fomentation in bruises, indolent ulcers, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Life Everlasting.**

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Life Everlasting.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 199. LIFE ROOT.

The Plant Senecio Aureus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Ragwort, Squaw Weed, False Valerian, Female
Regulator, Cockash, Uncum, Golden Senecio.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this root is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and uterine tonic. It is valuable in many female diseases,—such as amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, etc., and is useful in gravel and other urinary troubles.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Life Root.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Life Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Life Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 200. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Rhizome and Flowers of Convallaria Majalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—United States, Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Lily of the Valley.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Convallamarin, Convallarin.

Therapeutically, this drug is an emeto-cathartic and diuretic, and of late has acquired a reputation as a cardiacal tonic; and while increasing the heart's action diminishes the frequency of its beat, acting very much like Digitalis without the secondary depressing effects. The medical authorities seem to differ greatly in their opinion and use of this remedy. Our supply of the drug is derived from Germany from the most reliable sources.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Lily of the Valley.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Fifteen to thirty minims.

Infusion of Lily of the Valley.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces;
Tincture Cassia, one-half fluid ounce.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 201. LIPPIA MEXICANA.

The Herb of Lippia Dulcis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Verbenaceæ.

HABITAT.—Mexico.

COMMON NAME.—Yerba Dulce.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Volatile Oil.

Medicinally, this drug, which is officinal in the Mexican Pharmacopœia, ranks as a demulcent and expectorant. It is especially useful in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lippia.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Lippia.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 202. LIVERWORT.

The Plant of Anemone Hepatica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Anemoneæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Kidney, Liverleaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Tannin.

Medicinally, this drug is a mild demulcent, tonic, and astringent, well adapted to pulmonary troubles, in which it has acquired considerable reputation.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Liverwort.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Liverwort.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 203. LOBELIA.*The Dried Herb of Lobelia Inflata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Lobeliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Indian Tobacco, Emetic Herb, Puke Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lobeline, Lobelic Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and narcotic. It is especially serviceable in cases of spasmodic asthma, and as an addition to cough-mixtures in cases of croup, whooping-cough, and other laryngeal and pectoral affections.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims, according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lobelia.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to forty minims.

Infusion of Lobelia.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to eight fluid drachms, according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Lobelia.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 204. LOBELIA SEED.*The Seeds of Lobelia Inflata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Lobeliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Indian Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lobeline, Lobelic Acid, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and narcotic. It is especially serviceable in cases of spasmodic asthma, and as an addition to cough-mixtures in cases of croup, whooping-cough,

and other laryngeal and pectoral affections. As the seeds contain more of the active constituents than the herb, it follows necessarily that their medicinal activity is greater, hence the resulting preparations are used in smaller doses and their effects must be closely noted.

Dose.—Three to five minims, according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lobelia Seed.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;

Water, three fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to fifteen minims.

Vinegar of Lobelia Seed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Dilute Acetic Acid, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Fifteen to twenty minims.

No. 205. LOGWOOD.

The Wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Cæsalpiniæ.

HABITAT.—Central America, West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Logwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Hæmatoxylin, Hæmatein.

The medicinal properties of this drug are purely astringent, and it may be used in all cases where such an effect is desired.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Logwood.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Logwood.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 206. LUPULIN.

The Powder dusted from the Strobiles of Humulus Lupulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Lupulin.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Lupamoric Acid, Lupulin Resin.

This extract is much stronger than the same preparation of hops. Its medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic and sedative narcotic. It is used extensively in all nervous disorders, and as an antaphrodisiac in cases of spermatorrhœa and gonorrhœa. It is also useful in cases of irritable bladder.

Dose.—Five to ten minims on a lump of sugar, or in some pleasant vehicle.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to forty minims.

Infusion of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 207. MALE FERN.

The Rhizome of Aspidium Filix Mas.

NATURAL ORDER.—Filices.

HABITAT.—Canada, Asia, Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—High Brake.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Oleo-resin.

This medicine is almost solely used for expelling the tapeworm.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Male Fern.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 208. MALT.

The Germinated Grain of Hordeum Distichum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—Cultivated (originally, Western Asia).

COMMON NAME.—Malt.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Diastase, Dextrin, Sugar, Starch.

This fluid extract is made from a carefully-selected malted barley, and upon an unbiased trial will be found fully equal in diastatic strength to any of the solid or semi-liquid preparations of Malt, with the great advantage in its favor of always retaining, unimpaired by age, its diastase in its natural condition, due to the fact that no heat is used in its preparation, it being a simple solution of diastase. Physicians will find it invaluable in all cases of *mal-nutrition*, either in children or adults, in aiding the economy to digest any amylaceous food.

Dose.—From one to four fluid drachms, in milk, wine, or porter, during a meal ; or, if preferred, it may be taken in half a wineglass of water.

No. 209. MANACA.

The Root, with Stem attached, of Franciscea Uniflora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Manaca.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Manacine, Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are classed as those of an alterative in syphilitic cases ; it is also diuretic and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism. Its general use has, however, been limited, and it requires more extended observation to establish its reputed virtues.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Manaca.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Manaca.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 210. MANDRAKE.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Podophyllum Pellatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America,

COMMON NAMES.—May Apple, Wild Lemon, Raccoon Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Podophyllin, Resin.

This drug, which has acquired a very wide popularity and enters into the composition of many proprietary medicines, is an active stimulus to the liver. It is mainly used in combination with other articles.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Mandrake.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

No. 211. MANDRAKE COMPOUND.

(Mandrake, Culver's Root, Blue Flag, Dandelion, and Ginger.)

This is a combination of remedies known for their valuable cholagogue properties, in conjunction with the aromatic stimulus of Ginger. It is useful in all diseases of the liver and spleen.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 212. MANZANITA.

The Leaves of Arctostaphylos Glauca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Manzanita.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Gallic Acid, Arbutin, Ericolin, Ursone.

These leaves are obtained in California, where they have a medicinal reputation as an astringent and diuretic, superior—it is asserted—to Buchu and Uva Ursi.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;

Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Liquor Potassa, two fluid drachms ;

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 213. MARIGOLD.

The Flower-Heads of Calendula Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynareæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Marigold.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter principle, Calendulin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of an antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent, and emmenagogue. Its use

is almost exclusively domestic, but it has acquired a reputation as a local application to lacerated wounds and contusions, preventing suppuration, and quickly healing the parts.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Marigold.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, nine fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M, and filter. Use externally.

Infusion of Marigold.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Marigold.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 214. MARSH MALLOW.

The Root of Althæa Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Malvaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Marshmallow.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Asparagin, Mucilage, Sugar, Starch.

This root is a valuable demulcent, useful in pulmonary affections, and in all throat troubles arising from an irritated condition of the larynx or bronchial tubes, and as a vehicle for administering the saline remedies used in such cases.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Marsh Mallow.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

Syrup of Marsh Mallow.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 215. MATICO.

The Leaves of Artanthe Elongata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical America.

COMMON NAME.—Matico.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Pungent resin, Artanthic Acid.

The medicinal virtues of this valuable drug are those of an aromatic tonic and stimulant, having a tendency to act on the urinary passages. It is highly recommended in many diseases of the mucous membranes, as gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc., and has acquired considerable reputation as a hæmostatic, internally or locally.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Matico.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten and one-half fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Matico.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Matico.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
 Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
 Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 216. MATRICARIA.

The Flower-Heads of Matricaria Chamomilla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Asia, Germany.

COMMON NAME.—German Chamomile.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Anthemid Acid, Anthemidin,
 Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and carminative. In its general therapeutical effects, it is similar to the Roman Chamomile.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Matricaria.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
 Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Matricaria.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
 Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 217. MEZEREON.

The Bark of Daphne Mezereum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Thymelacææ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Mezereon Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Soft acrid resin, Daphnin.

Medicinally, this is a stimulant, acting upon either the skin or kidneys. It has been regarded as a specific in secondary

syphilis and as an alterative in scrofulous affections. Locally applied, it acts as a vesicant, and has often been employed to form issues and relieve internal irritation.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Mezereon Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;

Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to thirty minims. An excellent counter-irritant when applied externally.

Ointment of Mezereon Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with lard, one troy ounce. Use as a local irritant.

No. 218. MILK WEED.

The Root of Asclepias Syriaca or Cornuti.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Silk Weed, Wild Cotton.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter extractive, Resin.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as a tonic, diuretic, and alterative. It is extolled in domestic practice as a valuable remedy in dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and liver, and in pleuritic troubles.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 219. MISTLETOE.

The Plant (Parasitical) Viscum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loranthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mistletoe.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Viscin, Bitter extractive.

Therapeutically, this plant is considered a powerful antispasmodic, and is esteemed highly in cases of epilepsy, palsy, and other nervous diseases. It is said to cause vomiting and purging when used in too-large doses, and care must be exercised in its administration. Of late years, the authorities claim for it oxytocic properties, superior to those of ergot, in that it produces natural or intermittent contraction of the uterus. It may be used at any stage of labor.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Mistletoe.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Wine of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 220. MOTHERWORT.

The Tops and Leaves of Leonurus Cardiaca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Motherwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

This plant is said to be emmenagogue, anti-spasmodic, and laxative in its effects. It is used in suppressed lochia, in amenorrhœa and other irritable complaints peculiar to females, as a nerve in hysteria, and in general prostration of the nervous system.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Motherwort.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Motherwort.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

No. 221. MUGWORT.

The Herb Artemesia Vulgaris.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mugwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are reputed to be stimulant and tonic. It is used in epilepsy; also, as an emmenagogue, and is highly recommended by German physicians in chorea, amenorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Mugwort.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces;

Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid drachm.

Infusion of Mugwort.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 222. MULLEIN.

The Leaves and Flowers of Verbascum Thapsus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mullein.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Sugar. No analysis.

The medicinal properties of this plant are characterized as those of a demulcent, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic. It is useful in colds, catarrhal troubles, diarrhœa, dysentery, and hemorrhoidal affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Mullein.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Ointment of Mullein.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 223. MUSK ROOT.

The Root of Ferula Sumbul.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Northeastern Asia.

COMMON NAMES.—Sumbul, Jatamansi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Soft Resin, Bitter extractive.

This is a most valuable nerve stimulant, and is employed in cases of nervous prostration, in the course of low fevers, in *delirium tremens*, hysteria, epilepsy, and many other nervous disorders.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Musk Root.

Fluid Extract, one and three-eighths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen and five-eighths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to sixty minims.

Syrup of Musk Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 224. MYRRH.

The Gum Resin of Balsamodendron Myrrha.

NATURAL ORDER.—Burseraceæ, Bursereæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Africa, Southwestern Arabia.

COMMON NAME.—Gum Myrrh.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (two to five per cent.), Resin (twenty-five to forty per cent.), Gum (forty to sixty per cent.).

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a stimulant and tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia and all nervous disorders, but is more generally used as an adjunct to other remedies in cases of amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and in all such cases due to torpor of the functions. It is used locally in sore or bleeding gums, or as a stimulant to indolent ulcers, etc.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Myrrh.**

Fluid Extract, two and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

No. 225. NETTLE.

The Root of Urtica Dioica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Great Stinging Nettle.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two Resins, Volatile Oil.

This is useful as an astringent, diuretic, and tonic. It is a favorite domestic remedy in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and in all cases of hemorrhage, and in nephritic and gravel troubles.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Nettle.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 226. NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

The Fresh Flowering Branches of Cactus Grandiflorus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cactaceæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical America.

COMMON NAME.—Night-Blooming Cereus.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this drug is an arterial sedative, and is used in functional or organic cardiac affections, such as palpitation of the heart, angina pectoris, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, etc.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Night-Blooming Cereus.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Three to ten minims.

Infusion of Night-Blooming Cereus.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Night-Blooming Cereus.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;

Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Ten to thirty minims.

No. 227. NUTMEGS.

The Kernel of the Seed of Myristica Fragrans.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myristicaceæ.

HABITAT.—Molucca Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Nutmegs.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (two to eight per cent.), Fixed Oil (twenty-five to thirty per cent.).

Observation has ranked the medicinal properties of this drug as an aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, and it is said to possess

decided narcotic effects. It is used more generally as a valuable corroborant to prevent nausea and irritability of the stomach from indigestion, and to mask the unpleasant taste of bitter medicines.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Nutmegs.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 228. NUX VOMICA.

The Seed of Strychnos Nux Vomica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, East India Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Nux Vomica.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Strychnine, Brucine, Igasuric Acid.

This powerful drug is chiefly valuable as a stimulant tonic to the spinal marrow, through which it seems to affect the motor nerves. It is useful in nervous prostration, in *delirium tremens*, in some cases of paralysis, etc. It often relieves obstinate constipation from atony of the bowels.

Dose.—One to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Five to twenty minims.

No. 229. OATS.

The Seed of Avena Sativa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Oat.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter extractive, Starch, Gluten.

Therapeutically, this is said to be a nerve stimulant and tonic, and is useful in all cases of mental lethargy, due to loss

of nerve power. It has been more especially recommended as an antidote or specific for the cure of the opium habit.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

No. 230. OPIUM.

The Concrete Juice from Papaver Somniferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Opium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Morphine, Narcotine Codeine, Narceine, with Meconic Acid and various other alkaloids in small quantities.

This concentrated preparation of opium is used for the purpose of making the Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), U. S. P. Each four fluid ounces represent one avoirdupois ounce (437½ grains) of carefully assayed Opium, so as to meet the required morphimetric assay of the U. S. P. If desired to use this preparation medicinally to obtain the effects of Opium, five minims would be the dose.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Opium, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Eleven minims or twenty-two drops.

Tincture of Opium, U. S. P., 1870.

Fluid Extract, five and one-half fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, ten and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirteen minims to twenty-five drops.

No. 231. OPIUM, AQUEOUS.

Each ounce of this preparation represents *forty-eight* grains of opium, skilfully and carefully exhausted with water alone, and it will be found to contain all of the valuable alkaloids unimpaired and in their natural condition. A small proportion of spirit is added to prevent any deterioration of the article.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

No. 232. OPIUM, CAMPHORATED.(For making *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, U. S. P.)

This preparation, representing in a concentrated form the well-known remedy "Paregoric Elixir," may be used in all cases of pains in the stomach, resulting from flatus or indigestion, and to allay cough where no inflammation exists.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Opium, Camphorated.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 233. OPIUM, DEODORIZED (U. S. P., 1880).

This preparation, each ounce of which represents *forty-eight* grains of opium carefully and skilfully denarcotized, will be found to be thoroughly reliable, and may be used to obtain the soporific or narcotic effects of opium in many cases where the ordinary preparations of that drug are contra-indicated.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

No. 234. ORANGE PEEL (BITTER).

The Dried Rind of the Ripe Seville Orange (Citrus Vulgaris).

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies. Cultivated in sub-tropical countries.

COMMON NAME.—Bitter Orange Peel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Hesperidin.

This is a mild tonic and carminative, rather more efficient than the sweet peel. It serves as a corrigent to other bitter medicines, to overcome their nauseating and griping properties.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bitter Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces;
Water, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Bitter Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Bitter Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Magnesium Carbonate, two drachms;
Sugar, fourteen troy ounces.

Rub the fluid extract and magnesium carbonate with one troy ounce of the sugar, and while triturating add gradually four fluid ounces of water. Filter the liquid, and then add sufficient water to make the whole measure eight fluid ounces; dissolve in it the remainder of the sugar, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 235. ORANGE PEEL (SWEET).

The Dried Rind of Citrus Aurantium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Florida, West Indies. Sub-tropical.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Orange Peel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Hesperidin.

Medicinally, this is used as a mild tonic and carminative, and will often serve as an adjuvant to the more powerful bitters, to overcome their nauseating properties.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, three fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sweet Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Sweet Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Magnesium Carbonate, two drachms ;
Sugar, fourteen troy ounces.

Rub the fluid extract and magnesium carbonate with one troy ounce of the sugar, and while triturating, add gradually four fluid ounces of water. Filter the liquid, and then add sufficient water to make the whole measure eight fluid ounces ; dissolve in it the remainder of the sugar, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 236. ORRIS ROOT.

The Rhizome of Iris Florentina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Iridaceæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Italy.

COMMON NAMES.—Florentine Orris, White Flag.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This drug is said to be emetic and cathartic, though it is scarcely used as a medicine but more as a flavoring ingredient to cologne, perfumery, mouth-washes, etc.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Orris Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Orris Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 237. PANSY.

The Wild Flowering Herb of Viola Tricolor.

NATURAL ORDER.—Violaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Pansy, Heart's-ease, Johnny-jump-up.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Salicylic Acid, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The therapeutical properties ascribed to this plant are emollient, alterative, and expectorant. It is useful in pectoral, nephritic, and cutaneous affections.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Pansy.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Pansy.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 238. PAREIRA BRAVA.*The Root of Chondodendron Tomentosum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Pareira Brava.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pelosine, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This drug is highly esteemed by many physicians in chronic diseases of the bladder and urinary passages. It is also extensively used in cases of stone in the bladder.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 239. PARSLEY ROOT.*The Root of Petroselinum Sativum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated extensively.

COMMON NAME.—Parsley Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Apiin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be aperient and diuretic, and it is used extensively in domestic practice in nephritic and dropsical affections.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Parsley Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 240. PARSLEY SEED.

The Fruit of Petroselinum Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe. Cultivated extensively.

COMMON NAME.—Parsley Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Apiol, Apiin.

The medicinal properties of these fruits are the same as those of the root, but much more powerful in effective results. The anti-periodical effects in intermittent cases is due to the volatile oil, or what is known as apiol. It is also highly commended as an emmenagogue in cases of amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Dose.—Twenty to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Parsley Seed.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Parsley Seed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half fluid ounce.

No. 241. PELLITORY.*The Root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Anthemideæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean coast.

COMMON NAME.—Pellitory.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid Resin and fixed oils, Pyrethrine.

Therapeutically, this drug is a powerful sialagogue and stimulant, serving to relieve chronic inflammations and engorgements, and is also useful as a mouth-wash in sore or inflamed gums.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pellitory.

Fluid Extract, two and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to sixty minims.

No. 242. PENNYROYAL.*The Leaves and Tops of Hedeoma Pulegioides.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pennyroyal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil.

Therapeutically, this herb is a stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and carminative ; its use being almost exclusively confined to domestic practice in cases of suppressed lochia, given in hot infusion in conjunction with the warm foot-bath.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Pennyroyal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid ounces.

No. 243. PICHU.

The Small Branches, Wood, and Leaves of Fabiana Imbricata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferae.

HABITAT.—Chili.

COMMON NAME.—Pichu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter Resin, Volatile Oil.

The reputed medicinal virtue of this drug is its peculiar effect upon the genito-urinary tract, where no inflammatory condition exists. It is useful in gravel and in chronic cystitis.

Dose.—Fifteen to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pichu.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 244. PIMPINELLA.

The Root of Pimpinella Saxifraga.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Pimpernel, Saxifrage.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acrid Resin, Pimpinellin.

Medicinally, this drug ranks as a stomachic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, also as a local stimulant. It is useful in chronic catarrh, asthma, amenorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pimpinella.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Thirty to sixty minims.

No. 245. PINK ROOT.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Spigelia Marilandica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Worm Grass, Pink Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Spigeline, Resins, Bitter extractive.

This article ranks among the powerful anthelmintics. It produces a feebly narcotic impression when taken in large doses, and should always be combined with cathartics or an alkaline carbonate.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Pink Root.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pink Root.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces. It should be combined with a cathartic at the time of administration, or soon after.

Syrup of Pink Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

No. 246. PINK ROOT AND SENNA.

(A combination of the two drugs with the addition of Aromatic Oils.)

This combination is known and used as a safe and reliable vermifuge for adults and children.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms, according to age and symptoms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 247. PIPSISSEWA.

The Herb of Chimaphila Umbellata,

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Pyroleæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Princess Pine, Ground Holly.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arbutin, Ericolin, Tannin, Resin, Chima-
philin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are tonic, diuretic,
and astringent.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 248. PLANTAIN.

The Leaves of Plantago Major.

NATURAL ORDER.—Plantaginaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Plantain Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Bitter extractive.

In domestic practice, these leaves are used medicinally as a refrigerant, diuretic, and astringent, also deobstruent. It has been highly extolled in hemorrhagic cases, especially from the lungs, and in dysenteric trouble.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Plantain.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Plantain.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Plantain Leaves.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, six fluid ounces.

To be mixed intimately with ground elm bark, flaxseed-, Indian-, rye-, or oat-meal to the proper consistence and applied warm to the affected parts.

No. 249. PLEURISY ROOT.

The Root of Asclepias Tuberosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Butterfly Weed, Wind Root, Tuber Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter Principle, two Resins.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as an expectorant and diaphoretic. It also possesses tonic properties without being stimulating, and is used extensively in catarrhal affections, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other pectoral diseases,—hence its popular name.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Pleurisy Root.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pleurisy Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pleurisy Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

No. 250. POISON OAK.*The Leaves of Rhus Toxicodendron.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Poison Oak.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Toxicodendric Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a narcotic and irritant poison, and it is said to be valuable in paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and in various cutaneous affections and other diseases requiring a stimulant narcotic effect.

Dose.—Two to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poison Oak.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to thirty minims, cautiously administered.

Infusion of Poison Oak.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce, cautiously administered.

No. 251. POKE ROOT.*The Root of Phytolacca Decandra.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Phytolaccaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Garget, Scoke, Coakum.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Volatile Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are emetic, purgative, alterative, and feebly narcotic. It has acquired considerable reputation in cases of chronic rheumatism, etc.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poke Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Poke Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 252. POMEGRANATE BARK.

The Bark of the Root of Punica Granatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Granataceæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean Coast, East and West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Pomegranate Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pelletierine, Punico, Tannin.

Therapeutically, this drug is employed for its astringency, in diarrhœa, colliquative sweats, etc., and as an addition to injections or lotions in cases of leucorrhœa, or in gargles for sore throat, etc. It has also acquired some reputation for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 253. POPLAR BARK.

The Bark of Populus Tremuloides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—American Aspen.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Populin, Salicin.

Therapeutically, this bark is a tonic and febrifuge, and is useful in intermittent fever and in the debility succeeding acute disease.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Poplar Bark.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 254. POPPY FLOWERS.

The Petals of Papaver Rhœas.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Red Poppy Flower.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Rhœadine, Rhœadic and Papaveric Acids.

The medicinal uses of this drug are those of a mild opiate, and it may be used in cases of cough, requiring a mild sedative effect.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Poppy Flowers.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 255. POPPY HEADS.

The Capsules of Papaver Somniferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Poppy Capsules.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Traces of the principal alkaloids of Opium.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as a feeble narcotic, representing opium in its mildest form, and this extract may be added to cough- or other mixtures with advantage.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

This preparation is useful as an anodyne fomentation to painful tumors, etc.

Syrup of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Hot Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Mix with linseed-, oat-, Indian-, or rye-meal to form a poultice, and apply to the painful parts.

No. 256. PRICKLY-ASH BARK.

The Bark of Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Toothache Tree, Yellow Wood, Suter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Oleo-resin, Bitter extractive.

The effect of this bark is stimulant, producing general arterial excitement, with a tendency to diaphoresis. It is a favorite domestic remedy in cases of chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Prickly-Ash Bark.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Twenty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Prickly-Ash Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 257. PRICKLY-ASH BERRIES.

The Berries or Fruit of Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (south).

COMMON NAMES.—Toothache Tree, Suter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Oleo-resin.

Medicinally, these berries are stimulant, carminative, and anti-spasmodic, acting especially upon the mucous tissues.

They are useful, also, in nervous diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 258. PULSATILLA.

The Plant Anemone Pulsatilla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Anemoneæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pasque Flower.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid oily substance (Volatile).

Medicinally, this drug is alterative and emmenagogue. It is also a valuable nervine stimulant and uterine tonic.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pulsatilla.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to fifteen minims.

Infusion of Pulsatilla.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 259. QUASSIA.

The Wood of Picræna Excelsa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubaceæ.

HABITAT.—Jamaica.

COMMON NAME.—Quassia Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Quassin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of the simple bitters. It is a valuable tonic, adapted to dyspeptic cases, and to those debilitated conditions of the system which often succeed acute disease.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Quassia.**

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Quassia.

Fluid Extract, one-fourth fluid ounce ;
Cold Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 260. QUEBRACHO.

The Bark of Aspidosperma Quebracho.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ (variety "Blanco").

HABITAT.—Argentine Republic.

COMMON NAME.—Quebracho Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Aspidospermine, Quebrachine.

Therapeutically, this bark is said to be tonic, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic, acquiring of late years a reputation as a specific in cases of dyspnoea, asthma, and other nervous affections.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Cold Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

No. 261. QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

The Root of Eupatorium Purpureum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Gravel Root, Trumpet Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Eupatorin, Volatile Oil, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are diuretic, tonic, stimulant, and astringent. It may be used with good results in dropsical affections, gravel, and other chronic disorders of the kidney and bladder.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 262. QUEEN'S ROOT.

The Root of Stillingia Sylvatica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (south).

COMMON NAMES.—Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Silver Leaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pungent resin, Stillingine.

As an alterative, this drug ranks fully as high as sarsaparilla, and is considered superior by many physicians. When the two are combined, they form an excellent vehicle for giving the iodides in cases requiring a combination of the vegetable and mineral alterative treatment.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 263. QUEEN'S ROOT COMPOUND.

(Queen's Root, Turkey Corn, Pipsissewa, Blue Flag, Burdock, Coriander, Prickly-Ash Berries.)

This compound will be found to be powerfully alterative, and is invaluable in cases of syphilis, rheumatism, and diseases of the mucous passages, and an excellent adjuvant for giving the iodides.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Three to six fluid drachms.

Compound Infusion of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Compound Syrup of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 264. RHATANY.

The Small Roots of Krameria Triandra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Krameriaceæ.

HABITAT.—Peru, Bolivia, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Rhatany Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Kramero-tannic Acid, twenty per cent.

This extract is made from the smaller roots, carefully selected, as better representing the full medicinal properties

of this valuable drug, which are those of a mild tonic and powerful astringent in cases of diarrhœa, passive hemorrhages, and other morbid discharges from the bowels.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Cold Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces. Useful as a wash or injection.

Syrup of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract, six fluid ounces;
Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Ointment of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, two troy ounces. Useful in bleeding hemorrhoids.

No. 265. RHUBARB.

The Root of Rheum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonacæ.

HABITAT.—Western and Central China.

COMMON NAME.—Rhubarb.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Chrysophan, Chrysophanic Acid, Rheotannic Acid.

This well-known drug, as a tonic, astringent, and cathartic, laxative, has no superior.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, two fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Cardamom, two and one-half fluid drachms ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen and three-fourths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Four to eight fluid drachms.

Wine of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, one and five-eighths fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Calamus, one fluid drachm ;
Sherry Wine, fourteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 266. RHUBARB, AROMATIC.

(Combining Rhubarb Root with Spices.)

This combination is a warm stomachic laxative, well adapted for bowel complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., and is so tempered with aromatics, as to produce no nausea or disturbance of the organs of digestion.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, six fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, three pints.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces for adults ; one-half to two fluid drachms for infants and children.

Aromatic Infusion of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 267. RHUBARB AND POTASSA COMPOUND.

(A combination of Rhubarb and Golden Seal, with the Potassium Bicarbonate and Aromatics.)

This combination is a valuable remedy, combining in an agreeable form that of a laxative, antacid, and tonic. It is useful in constipation, dyspepsia, and acidity of the stomach, and when diluted with syrup forms the neutralizing cordial.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa Compound.**

(NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.)

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 268. RHUBARB AND SENNA.

(Rhubarb Root, Senna, and Aromatics.)

This is a valuable stomachic and purgative remedy. It is usually acceptable to the stomach, and is well adapted to cases of habitual constipation with gastric uneasiness, especially in persons of gouty habits, and to those addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna.

(OR WARNER'S GOUT CORDIAL.)

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, forty-six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid ounces.

Infusion of Rhubarb and Senna.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

Syrup of Rhubarb and Senna.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 269. RHUBARB (SWEET).

(For making the Tincture *Rhei Dulcis*, U. S. P.)

This preparation, designed for making the officinal tincture rhubarb (sweet), represents the medicinal properties of rhubarb aromatized in a very agreeable form, and may be given to children advantageously.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhubarb (Sweet).

Fluid Extract, four and one-fourth fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twenty and three-fourths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms. •

No. 270. RHUS AROMATICA.

The Bark of Rhus Triloba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Fragrant Sumach, Squaw Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal use of this drug is that of a specific in the cure of diabetes, which assertion we only quote as given from various authorities. The true therapeutical effects are those of an astringent, diuretic, and stimulant.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Rhus Aromatica.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Rhus Aromatica.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Rhus Aromatica.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half fluid ounce.

No. 271. ROSE LEAVES.

The Petals of Rosa Centifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Roseæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pale Rose Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin.

The well-known astringent and aromatic properties of this drug, class it as a valuable remedy in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and also as a flavoring ingredient to the acidulous and nauseous bitters.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Infusion of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, three fluid drachms ;
Refined Sugar, one and one-half troy ounces ;
Hot Water, two and one-half pints.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid ounces.

Syrup of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Honey of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Clarified Honey, twenty-five troy ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce, or as a gargle.

No. 272. ROSIN WEED.

The Root of Silphium Gummiferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Rosin Weed, Compass Plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

Therapeutically, this root is emetic, diuretic, febrifuge, and expectorant. It is beneficial in obstinate dry coughs, asthmatic affections, and pulmonary catarrhal diseases. It is useful, also, in intermittent fevers.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 273. RUE.

The Leaves of Ruta Graveolens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Rue.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Rutin.

The medicinal effects of this drug are those of a stimulant, abortifacient, and diaphoretic. It is valuable in dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and in suppressed lochia, from cold or local congestion of the uterine functions.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Rue.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Rue.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 274. SAGE.

The Leaves of Salvia Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Monardææ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Sage.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

This well-known domestic remedy is valuable as an aromatic stimulant and diaphoretic. It is useful as an addition to gargles in sore throat, quinzy, and other diseases of a congestive character.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sage.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;

Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sage.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Wine of Sage.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Four to eight fluid drachms. It may also be used as a stimulant wash to indolent ulcers or sores.

No. 275. SANDAL WOOD.

The Inner Ligneous Portion of Santalum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Santalaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern India, Feejee Islands, Sandwich Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Sandal Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this article are those of a refrigerant and diuretic, and it is said to be an efficient cure

for gonorrhœa—some practitioners preferring it to copaiba. The aroma is observable in the urine a few hours after using it.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sandal Wood.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Sandal Wood.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Liquor Potassa, two fluid drachms ;

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 276. SARSAPARILLA.

The Root of Smilax Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Smilacæ.

HABITAT.—From Mexico to Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Sarsaparilla.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Parillin, Resin.

The alterative properties of this drug, as a remedy in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, are too well-known to require any description. As a vehicle for the administration of iodides, it is very extensively prescribed.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 277. SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, U. S. P.

(Sarsaparilla Root, Liquorice Root, Sassafras and Mezereon Barks.)

Among alterative remedies, for use in cutaneous and scorbutic diseases and in syphilitic and scrofulous disorders, this preparation occupies a prominent rank.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 278. SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

(For making the U. S. P. Syrup.)

(Sarsaparilla, Pale Rose Leaves, Senna, Liquorice, Guaiacum Wood, with the addition of the Aromatic Oils of Sassafras, Anise, and Gaultheria.)

This preparation is a valuable alterative and stimulant in cutaneous and scorbutic affections, and it will be found to be an excellent vehicle for the administration of the iodides.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract, four and one-half fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one-half fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, eleven fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract, two and one-half fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 279. SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION.

This is a valuable combination, representing the alterative properties of sarsaparilla, with the tonic and diuretic action of dandelion root.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 280. SASSAFRAS.

The Bark of the Root of Sassafras Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lauraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sassafras Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Sassafrid.

This bark is stimulant and diaphoretic, and is said to be anti-scorbutic. It has also been highly recommended in rheumatic, cutaneous, and syphilitic affections. Its principal use, however, is that of an adjuvant to other more efficient remedies, improving the flavor and rendering them more cordial to the stomach.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sassafras Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sassafras Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 281. SAVINE.

The Tops of Juniperus Sabina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Canada, United States (north).

COMMON NAME.—Savine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

Medicinally, this drug is highly stimulant in its action upon both the skin and the uterus. It is useful in menorrhagia and amenorrhœa, but should never be given when much local and general excitement exists.

M. *Dose*.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Savine.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to forty minims.

Infusion of Savine.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Cerate of Savine.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Resin Cerate, twelve troy ounces.

Evaporate the extract over a water-bath to a thick consistence, and mix intimately with the resin cerate, previously melted.

No. 282. SAW PALMETTO.

The Berries or Drupes of Sabal Serrulata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Palmeæ.

HABITAT.—Southern United States.

COMMON NAME.—Saw Palmetto.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Fixed Oil, Saccharine extractive matter.

The medicinal properties of these berries are those of a nutrient tonic ; also, sedative and diuretic. By their peculiar calmative effect upon the mucous membrane, they produce sleep, relieve cough, promote expectoration, and improve digestion. They are also used with great benefit in cardiacal asthma, laryngeal phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and are reported to be a specific in catarrhal affections, effecting a cure that is rapid and permanent in results.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Saw Palmetto.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to six fluid drachms.

Syrup of Saw Palmetto.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Glycerin, four fluid ounces ;
Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 283. SCULLCAP.

The Herb of Scutellaria Lateriflora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Blue Scullcap, Mad Weed, Hoodwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

This plant has valuable nervine or anti-spasmodic properties, and it has been successfully used in neuralgic and nervous affections.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Scullcap.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Scullcap.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Scullcap.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 284. SEA WRACK.

The Sea Weed, Fucus Vesiculosus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Algæ.

HABITAT.—Atlantic Ocean.

COMMON NAME.—Bladder Wrack.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Organic Matter (sixty-two per cent.), Organic principles with various Salts.

This remedy is just coming into vogue for reducing obesity, and some well-authenticated cases are reported, where its use

has seemed entirely successful. In addition, all food that is fat-producing should be avoided, and a diet of strictly nitrogenous matter should be adhered to. All carbonaceous food, such as feculas or grain, potatoes, fat, and malt liquors, tend to promote the formation of fat.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sea Wrack.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sea Wrack.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Wine of Sea Wrack.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Sherry Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 285. SENEKA.

The Root of Polygala Senega.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygalaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (west and south).

COMMON NAMES.—Senega, Seneca, Snake Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Polygalic Acid.

This is a valuable and well-known stimulant-expectorant, much used in chronic catarrhal affections. It is also diuretic and cathartic.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Seneka.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Twenty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Seneka.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-quarter to one-half fluid ounce.

Syrup of Seneka.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 286. SENNA.

The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Cæsalpineæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern and Central Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Senna.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cathartic Acid.

As a medicine, senna is one of our safest and most reliable purgatives, adapted either for children or adults. It has some griping properties which can best be avoided by combining the extract with aromatics.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Three to six fluid drachms.

Infusion of Senna.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Senna.

Fluid Extract Senna, four fluid ounces ;
Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-fourth to one fluid ounce.

No. 287. SENNA (AQUEOUS).

The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia.

The value of this preparation is in its cathartic effect without griping; the menstruum used, dissolving out the cathartic to the exclusion of the resinous griping principle, which effect renders it a very desirable remedy in cases of children or enfeebled aged persons.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Senna (Aqueous).**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Water, ten fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Three to six fluid drachms.

Infusion of Senna (Aqueous).

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Senna (Aqueous).

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Spiced Syrup Rhubarb, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to eight fluid drachms.

No. 288. SENNA, COMPOUND.

The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia, with Aromatics.

This is a very desirable combination of this valuable cathartic remedy, aromatized so as to overcome the nauseating and griping effects.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Three to six fluid drachms.

Infusion of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Spiced Syrup Rhubarb, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to eight fluid drachms.

No. 289. SENNA AND JALAP.

This is a prompt, safe, and reliable cathartic, uniting the tonic and laxative effect of senna with the more powerful effect of jalap. It will be found to be an excellent remedy for bilious or hepatic derangement.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna and Jalap.

(ELIXIR SALUTIS.)

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Senna and Jalap.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Senna and Jalap.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-quarter to one-half fluid ounce.

No. 290. SENNA PODS.

The Fruit of Cassia Acutifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Cæsalpinaeæ.

HABITAT.—Upper Egypt, Nubia, Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Senna Pods.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cathartic Acid, Resinous extractive.

The advantages claimed for these fruits are that they contain more of the cathartic principle of senna than the leaves. We prepare the fluid extract from the Alexandria Senna Pods, using a menstruum which dissolves out the cathartic principles to the exclusion of the resinous griping substance, thereby adapting its use to cases of children or aged enfeebled persons.

Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Senna Pods.**

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Senna Pods.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 291. SERPENTARIA.

The Root of Aristolochia Serpentaria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aristolochiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (southwest).

COMMON NAME.—Virginia Snake Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive, Resin.

This is an excellent stimulant tonic. It is also diaphoretic and diuretic, and, when combined with cinchona, forms an excellent prescription in intermittent fever or in the languid condition of the system succeeding acute disease.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Serpentaria.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen and one-half fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Serpentaria.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Serpentaria.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 292. SIMARUBA.

The Bark of the Root of Simaruba Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubacæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Brazil, West Indies, Guiana.

COMMON NAME.—Simaruba Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Quassin.

Medicinally, this drug may be classed with the simple tonic bitters and used for the same purpose. It has acquired a

reputation as a specific in dysentery and obstinate diarrhœa, simply acting by its tonicity in overcoming the debilitating and enfeebled condition consequent upon these diseases.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Simaruba Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Simaruba Bark.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 293. SKUNK CABBAGE.

The Root of Dracontium Fœtidum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Meadow Cabbage, Skunk Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Principle, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant. It is useful in asthma, whooping-cough, nervous irritability, hysteria, and epilepsy.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Skunk Cabbage.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Skunk Cabbage.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Skunk Cabbage

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 294. SOAP BARK.

The Bark of Quillaia Saponaria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Spiræææ.

HABITAT.—Chili, Peru.

COMMON NAMES.—Quillaia, Soap Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Saponin, two per cent.

The medicinal virtues of this bark are those of a stimulant expectorant, diuretic, and detergent. Owing to its irritating properties when snuffed up the nostrils, it may be used as a sternutatory.

Dose.—Ten to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Soap Bark.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Soap Bark.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 295. SOLOMON'S SEAL.

The Root of Polygonatum Biflorum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Solomon's Seal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Convallarin, Asparagin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be cathartic, diuretic, and emetic. It has been used effectively in gout and rheumatism, also as an external application in bruises and tumors, serving as an excellent deobstruent.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Solomon's Seal.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Solomon's Seal.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 296. SPIKENARD.

The Root of Aralia Racemosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Life-of-Man, Petty-Morrel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This drug is alterative and aromatic, and is a valuable remedy in some pulmonary diseases.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 297. SPINY BURREED.

The Plant Xanthium Spinosum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Spiny Clot-burr.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

Medicinally, this plant is sudorific and diaphoretic, but its value, at present, is in its supposed qualities as a specific cure for hydrophobia.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 298. SQUAW VINE.

The Herb Mitchella Repens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Coffeæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Squaw Vine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Saponin principle.

This is recommended as a valuable alterative and uterine tonic, useful in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, but especially endorsed as a specific in cases of amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and where there is a congestive or enfeebled uterine action.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Squaw Vine.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Squaw Vine.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 299. SQUAW VINE, COMPOUND

(OR, HELONTIAS COMPOUND).

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Syrup of Squaw Vine, commonly known as "Mother's Cordial.")

The medicinal properties of this preparation are those of a uterine tonic and anti-spasmodic. It is useful in all deranged conditions of the reproductive organs. It is reputed it will prevent miscarriage and facilitate easy labor, and appears to exert a specific tonic influence on the uterus.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Squaw Vine, Compound.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 300. SQUILL.

The Bulb of Urginea Scilla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Lileæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean Coast.

COMMON NAME.—Squill.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Scillipicrin, Scillitoxin, Scillin-Scillain.

The medicinal properties of this favorite drug are expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic and purgative.

Dose.—Five to sixty minims, according to effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Squills.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

Syrup of Squills.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Acetic Acid No. 8, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Vinegar of Squills.

Fluid Extract, one and three-fourths fluid ounces ;
Dilute Acetic Acid, fourteen and one-fourth fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 301. SQUILL (ACETIC).

The Bulb of Urginea Scilla.

The medicinal properties of this drug as an expectorant are well-known. In this fluid extract, the root is exhausted with acetic acid, thus avoiding the stimulating effects of alcohol.

Dose.—Ten to sixty minims, diluted with water.

PREPARATIONS.**Syrup of Squills (Acetic).**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to four fluid drachms.

Vinegar of Squills (Acetic).

Fluid Extract, three and one-half fluid ounces ;
Water, twelve and one-half fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 302. SQUILL, COMPOUND.

(SQUILL AND SENEGA.)

This valuable combination is emetic, diuretic, and expectorant. It is useful in cases of croup and other pectoral troubles, and, in large doses, it will often act as a cathartic.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Squills and Senega.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Syrup of Squills and Senega, or Compound Syrup of Squills.

(COXE'S HIVE SYRUP.)

Fluid Extract, eight fluid ounces ;
Tartar Emetic, forty-eight grains ;
Simple Syrup, forty fluid ounces.

M. Heat one pint of the syrup to the boiling-point, and then carefully dissolve in it the tartar emetic, and mix with the balance of the syrup ; lastly, add the fluid extract, and thoroughly mix the whole together and strain.

Dose.—From five minims to one fluid drachm, according to age, symptoms, constitution, and effect desired.

No. 303. STAVESACRE.

The Dried Ripe Seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleboreæ.

HABITAT.—South of Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Stavesacre.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS. — Delphinine, Delphinoidine, Delphisine, Staphisain.

This drug is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. It is poisonous, and its internal use has been almost abandoned on account of its violent effects. Externally, it is useful as an embrocation in rheumatic complaints and for the destruction of vermin. Care must be taken not to use it externally if the skin is broken.

Dose.—One to two minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stavesacre.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to five minims, cautiously administered, and when used externally, be careful to use only on the unbroken skin.

Ointment of Stavesacre.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Evaporate to a soft consistence, then mix intimately with lard, four ounces.

N. B.—Use only on the unbroken skin or surface.

No. 304. STONE ROOT.

The Root of Collinsonia Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Satureiæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Horse Weed, Horse Balm, Rich Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

This root is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and of late, attention has been called to it in cases of catarrh of the bladder, gravel, etc.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Stone Root.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Stone Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Stone Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 305. STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

The Leaves of Datura Stramonium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia. Naturalized in most countries.

COMMON NAMES.—Thornapple, Jamestown Weed, Jimson Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Daturine.

In moderate doses, this drug is sedative, anodyne, and antispasmodic; in large doses, powerfully narcotic. It is used successfully in mania and epilepsy, and is also beneficial in many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and spasmodic asthma. It is a remedy that should never be given in plethoric cases, unless preceded by ample depletion, and its effects should be closely watched.

Dose.—Two to five minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Ten to twenty minims.

Infusion of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce;

Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms. Useful as a fomentation to painful tumors and wounds.

Syrup of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;

Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Ointment of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 306. STRAMONIUM SEEDS.*The Seeds of Datura Stramonium.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia. Naturalized in most countries.

COMMON NAMES. Thornapple, Jamestown Weed, Jimson Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Daturine, Resin.

In medicinal activity, the seeds are three times as strong as the leaves, and rank as a powerful narcotic,—controlling maniacal spasm, epilepsy, etc. They are also valuable as a sedative and anodyne, to relieve troublesome coughs and other pectoral disorders.

Dose.—One to three minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stramonium Seeds.

Fluid Extract, one and one-half fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, eight and one-half fluid ounces ;

Water, six fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Five to thirty minims.

Ointment of Stramonium Seeds.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce.

No. 307. STYRAX (SOLUBLE).*A Balsam from the Inner Bark of Liquidambar Orientalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Hamamelaceæ, Balsamifluæ.

HABITAT.—Asia Minor.

COMMON NAME.—Storax.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Styrol, Cinnamic Acid (a resinous compound).

This drug is a stimulating expectorant, and is highly extolled in phthisis, asthma, chronic catarrh, etc. This preparation is miscible with either alcohol, syrup, or water, and may be used for all the purposes designed.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Styrax.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 308. SUMACH.

The Berries of Rhus Glabrum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Upland Sumach, Pennsylvania Sumach.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Alkaline Salts, Tannin.

This is sometimes used as a refrigerant and astringent in inflammatory cases, but its principal value is as an addition to gargles for sore throat or sore mouth.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 309. SUNDEW.*The Leaves of Drosera Rotundifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Droseraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Sundew.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid resin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are reputed to be expectorant. It is useful in asthma, pertussis, and spasmodic cough, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Sundew.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;

Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 310. SWEET FERN.*The Plant Comptonia Asplenifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Myricaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Fern.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Gallic Acid, Saponin.

Medicinally, this plant is tonic, astringent, and alterative. It is used extensively as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmoptysis, and as a wash in leucorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. Dose.—One to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 311. TAG ALDER.

The Bark of Alnus Rubra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Betulaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Alder, Smooth Alder, Common Alder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

This drug is alterative, emetic, and astringent. It is used in scrofula, secondary syphilis, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Tag Alder.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Tag Alder.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Tag Alder.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 312. TAMARAC.

The Bark of Pinus Pendula, or Larix Americana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—New England States.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Larch, American Larch, Hackmetack.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Extractive. No analysis.

Medicinally, this drug is said to be laxative, tonic, diuretic, and alterative.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Tamarac.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Tamarac.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 313. TANSY.

The Leaves and Tops of Tanacetum Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Indigenous to Europe).

COMMON NAME.—Tansy.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tanacetin.

Medicinally, this herb is tonic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic ; also an irritant narcotic, useful in intermittents, hysteria, amenorrhœa, and as a vermifuge. Its use, however, in regular practice is limited, being used almost exclusively as a domestic remedy.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tansy.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Tansy.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 314. TEA.

The Leaves of Camellia Thea, or Thea Chinensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—FERNSTRÆMIACEÆ.

HABITAT.—Southeastern Asia. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Tea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Theine, Boheic Acid, Tannin.

The medicinal value of this well-known leaf is astringent, tonic, stimulant, and nervine, and (from its extensive use in all parts of the world) as a valuable exhilarant, taken at the morning and evening meal. It will often relieve a nervous headache, where the ordinary medicaments fail, and this preparation will be found to represent the qualities of a high grade of Formosa tea.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Tea.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Dose.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 315. TOLU.

(For making *Tinctura Tolutana*, U. S. P.,—a Balsam from *Myroxylon Toluifera*.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Venezuela, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Balsam Tolu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Cinnamic and Benzoic Acids.

(Each fluid ounce represents one-half ounce of the *Balsam*.)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form,—purely alcoholic and very convenient for simple dilution with alcohol to make the officinal tincture,—the well-known medicinal properties of this drug as an expectorant and stimulant, and this extract may be added to any cough-mixture to obtain the full remedial value.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims, in sweetened water, or dropped on sugar.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Tolu.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 316. TOLU (SOLUBLE).

(For making *Syrupus Tolutanus*, U. S. P.)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form, a solution of the balsam of tolu, which is readily miscible with either syrup, alcohol, or water, forming a clear and bright mixture. It is useful as an aromatic addition to cough-mixtures, and also possesses an expectorant effect of its own.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.**Syrup of Tolu.**

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 317. TONKA BEANS.

The Seed of Dipterix Odorata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Guiana.

COMMON NAME.—Tonqua Bean.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Coumarin.

This drug is not classed as having any special therapeutical effects, its use being confined chiefly to flavoring snuffs, colognes, etc. Medicinally, it is sometimes used in whooping-cough.

Dose.—Ten to fifteen minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tonka Beans.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Thirty to sixty minims.

No. 318. TULIP TREE.

The Bark of Liriodendron Tulipifera.

NATURAL ORDER.—Magnoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Tulip Tree, Yellow Poplar, White Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Liriodendrin.

Therapeutically, this bark is an aromatic stimulant tonic, beneficial in intermittents and chronic gastric trouble. Also valuable in the hectic fever, diarrhœa, and night sweats of phthical patients.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tulip Tree.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Tulip Tree.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 319. TURKEY CORN.

The Root of Corydalis Formosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fumariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Canada, United States (south).

COMMON NAMES.—Wild-Turkey Pea, Squirrel Corn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Corydaline, Fumaric Acid.

This drug is tonic, diuretic, and alterative, and is given in scrofulous, syphilitic, and cutaneous diseases. It is a favorite remedy with the eclectic physicians.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Turkey Corn.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Turkey Corn.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Turkey Corn.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 320. TURMERIC.

The Root of Curcuma Longa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Cochin China.

COMMON NAME.—Turmeric.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Curcumin, Volatile Oil, Turmerol.

The use of this drug is simply as a coloring agent for ointments and tinctures, and for the detection of alkalies and borates.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Turmeric.**

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;

Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter.

No. 321. TWIN LEAF.

The Root of Jeffersonia Diphylla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (south and west).

COMMON NAMES.—Twin Leaf, Rheumatism Root, Ground-Squirrel Pea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Saponin (an acrid, nauseous principle, resembling Polygallic Acid).

Medicinally, this root is diuretic, alterative, anti-spasmodic, and a stimulating diaphoretic. It is also claimed to have expectorant and emetic properties, similar to senega root, valuable in chronic rheumatism and as an alterative tonic in secondary or mercurio-syphilis.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Twin Leaf.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;

Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Twin Leaf.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 322. UNICORN ROOT.

The Root of Aletris Farinosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hæmodoraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Star Grass, Colic Root, Star Wort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter extractive.

This root is tonic in small doses ; when freely given, it is apt to induce nausea, and will act as an emetic and cathartic. Its principal use is in domestic practice in diseases of the female sex, and it is said to exert a specific influence upon the uterus itself, imparting tonicity and vigor to the organ.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Unicorn Root.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 323. UVA URSI.

The Leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Hemisphere.

COMMON NAMES.—Bearberry, Mountain Cranberry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Arbutin, Ericolin.

This drug is an astringent tonic, with a special tendency to the urinary organs. It has been used with marked success in irritable bladder, especially when combined with buchu or other diuretics.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 324. VALERIAN.

The Root of Valeriana Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Valerianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Valerian.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Valerianic Acid.

This is a very well-known nervous sedative, largely used in hysteria, and allied disorders. It is often employed in *delirium tremens*, generally in combination with other anodynes, or with tonics.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Valerian.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, five fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Valerian.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Valerian.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, two fluid drachms ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Aromatic Spirits Ammonia, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims, largely diluted with cold water.

No. 325. VERVAIN.

The Root and Herb of Verbena Hastata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Verbenaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Hyssop, Simpler's Joy.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are tonic, emetic, expectorant, and sudorific. It is valuable in intermittent fevers, and in cases of general debility during convalescence from acute diseases.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Vervain.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Vervain.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 326. VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

(Cramp Bark, Scullcap, Wild Yam, with Aromatics.)

This combination is used medicinally as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic. It is useful in asthma, hysteria, and all nervous diseases, and is recommended by Dr. Hayden as a valuable remedy for colic, cramps, and spasms incidental to pregnancy.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Viburnum Compound.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Four to eight fluid drachms.

No. 327. VIRGINIA STONE CROP.

The Herb of Penthorum Sedoides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Crassulaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Virginia Stone Crop.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—A peculiar Tannin, Extractive

Therapeutically, this drug is astringent, demulcent, and laxative. It is useful in the treatment of diarrhœa and hemorrhoids; also, as a deobstruent in relieving inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 328. WAFER ASH.

The Bark of the Root Plelea Trifoliata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Xanthoxylaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wingseed, Hop Tree.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Oleo-resin, Berberina.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a purely tonic effect. It is useful in the debility succeeding acute diseases ; also, as a gastric tonic, promoting the appetite and aiding digestion.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wafer Ash.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One-half fluid ounce.

Infusion of Wafer Ash.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 329. WAHOO.

The Bark of the Root of Euonymus Atropurpureus

NATURAL ORDER.—Celastraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Indian Arrow Wood, Spindle Tree, Burning Bush.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Euonymin, Resins.

The medicinal properties of this drug are tonic, diuretic, cathartic, and alterative. It is mainly used as a remedy in dropsical diseases.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Wahoo.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 330. WATER PEPPER.

The Plant of Polygonum Punctatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Smart Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

This plant is stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, and vesicant. It is said to be a valuable remedy in amenorrhœa and other uterine derangements.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;

Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

No. 331. WHITE-OAK BARK.

The Bark of Quercus Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—White-Oak Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin.

This is a valuable astringent remedy for passive hemorrhages, but it is not often used internally. Locally, it is used as an addition to gargles for sore throat, as a wash for hemorrhoids, or as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce. Use locally, as a wash for hemorrhoids, or as an injection in vaginal troubles.

Syrup of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 332. WHITE WILLOW.

The Bark of Salix Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—White-Willow Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Salicin.

Therapeutically, this drug is tonic, anti-periodic, and astringent. It is useful in intermittent fever, dyspepsia, and in chronic diarrhœa, hemorrhages, etc.

Dose.—Twenty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White Willow.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of White Willow.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 333. WILD INDIGO.

The Root of Baptisia Tinctoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Rattle Bush, Horse-fly Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Baptisine, Baptisin, Baptin, Resin.

The medicinal virtues are antiseptic, emetic, astringent, and purgative. It is also claimed to have the property of arresting gangrene or threatened mortification.

Dose.—Five to twenty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Wild Indigo.**

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Wild Indigo.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. Use as a gargle for ulcerated sore throat or mercurial sore mouth.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Wild Indigo.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix intimately with ground elm bark, flaxseed-, rye-, or Indian-meal, to the proper consistency.

This is a useful application as an antiseptic to malignant ulcers or gangrenous inflammation.

No. 334. WILD YAM.

The Root of Dioscorea Villosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Dioscoreaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Colic Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid principle, Resin.

Medicinally, this root is used by the eclectic practitioners as a specific for the cure of bilious colic, in which it is said to give immediate relief. It has also been used as an anti-spasmodic in cholera morbus, and for cramps in the stomach.

Dose.—Twenty to forty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 335. WINTERGREEN.

The Leaves of Gaultheria Procumbens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Tea Berry, Deer Berry, Mountain Tea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

This drug combines a stimulant effect with astringency, and is valuable in chronic diarrhoea, but it is more generally used to impart flavor to other bitter remedies, rendering them more acceptable to the stomach.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid ounces.

Syrup of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 336. WITCH HAZEL.

The Bark of Hamamelis Virginica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hamamelaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Winter Bloom, Spotted Alder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive, Volatile Oil.

This drug has become very popular as a domestic remedy to relieve hemorrhoidal affections, when applied as a wash, on account of its sedative and discutient properties. As a tonic and anodyne, it is highly endorsed.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce. It is useful as a wash in hemorrhoidal affections.

Syrup of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 337. WORMSEED.

The Fruit or Seeds of Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Chenopodiaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Central America.

COMMON NAME.—Jerusalem Oak.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

The valuable medicinal properties of this drug, as an anthelmintic, are well known; and this preparation is recommended as being superior to the oil, and more easily administered.

M. *Dose*.—Twenty to sixty minims.

No. 338. WORMSEED, COMPOUND.

(Wormseed, Manna, Pink Root, Savine, and Senna, with choice aromatics.)

This well-known and extensively used anthelmintic represents the old-fashioned worm tea, forming one of the most elegant and reliable preparations for the purpose yet devised. Being very palatable, it is easily administered.

Dose.—For children, one to two teaspoonfuls at night, and early in the morning, on an empty stomach; for adults, a tablespoonful at the same time, and in the same manner.

No. 339. WORMWOOD.

The Tops and Leaves of Artemisia Absinthium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Europe, Africa, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wormwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Absinthin, Tannin, Resin.

This drug is highly recommended as a tonic in debilitated conditions of the digestive organs.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Thirty to sixty minims.

Infusion of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. Use as a fomentation to recent bruises, sprains, or swellings.

Syrup of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Wine of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce;
Sherry Wine, sixteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to eight fluid drachms.

No. 340. YARROW.

The Herb and Flowers of Achillea Millefolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionidææ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Milfoil.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Achilleine, Resin, Tannin.

This drug is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. It is given in cases of hemorrhage, and as a diaphoretic in exanthematous fevers with difficult eruption.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 341. YELLOW DOCK.

The Root of Rumex Crispus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Narrow Dock, Curled Dock.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Rumicin, Chrysophanic Acid.

This drug is a tonic and astringent, but has been more extensively used for its alterative properties in scorbutic diseases and cutaneous eruption.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 342. YELLOW JASMINE.

The Root of Gelsemium Sempervirens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Jessamine, Woodbine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gelsemine, Gelseminine, Gelseminic Acid.

To its valuable properties as an arterial and nervous sedative, this article has one important advantage over all other medicines of its class in not leaving any unpleasant effects, and from this quality, it has acquired a high reputation as a febrifuge.

Dose.—Five to ten minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Yellow Jasmine.**

Fluid Extract, two and one-fourth fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, ten fluid ounces ;
Water, three and three-fourths fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Ten to thirty minims.

No. 343. YELLOW PARILLA.

The Root of Menispermum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Moon Seed, Wine Maple, American Sarsaparilla.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Menispine, Resin, Tannin.

Therapeutically, this drug is said to resemble sarsaparilla in its tonic, alterative, and diuretic effects,—aiding digestion, apparently from its bitterness, which is somewhat similar to that of the bitter tonics.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yellow Parilla.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 344. YERBA BUENA.

The Herb of Micromeria Douglassii.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Yerba Buena.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, extractive.

This plant is another valuable production from the Golden State, where it ranks high as an aromatic tonic, carminative, stimulant, and anti-febrile remedy. It is also used as an anthelmintic.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, eight fluid ounces ;
Water, four fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

Syrup or Cordial Elixir of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Fluid Extract Coriander, one fluid drachm ;
Fluid Extract Cassia, one fluid drachm ;
Fluid Extract Caraway, one fluid drachm ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One-half to one fluid ounce.

No. 345. YERBA REUMA.*The Herb Frankenia Grandifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Frankeniaceæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Yerba Reuma.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive matter (Saline).

This drug, one of the new California remedies, has recently attracted attention by its therapeutical effects upon the mucous passages, and has proven highly beneficial in recent or chronic catarrh, as well as in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and dysenteric affections.

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to three fluid drachms.

Infusion of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One-half to one fluid ounce. This may be used as a lotion or injection in catarrhal or vaginal troubles.

Syrup of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce ;
Simple Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 346. YERBA SANTA.*The Leaves of Eryodiction Glutinosum or Californicum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Hydrophyllaceæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAMES.—Tar Weed, Bear's Weed, Mountain Balm.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This drug is one of the products of Northern California, where it has been largely used in cases of diseases of the throat and air passages. Judging from the reports in regard to it, it is likely to prove a valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*.

Dose.—Fifteen to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

Compound Syrup of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta, one fluid ounce ;
Liquor Potassa, one fluid drachm ;
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms. Used as a stimulant-expectorant in asthmatic troubles and throat diseases.

No. 347. YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

(For making the Syrup of Yerba Santa.)

This preparation represents the valuable constituents of this drug in an agreeable form, aromatized and rendered miscible with alcohol, syrup, or water. It is useful in pectoral and throat troubles, and is a valuable adjunct in disguising the bitter taste of quinine.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Aromatic Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce ;
Syrup, fifteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—Two to four fluid drachms.

Aromatic Elixir Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Alcohol, two fluid ounces ;
Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

M. *Dose*.—One to two fluid drachms.

For extemporaneous production of Infusions, Syrups, Decoctions, Tinctures, and Wines, our Extracts represent perfectly the full strength, odor, taste, and color of the drug used. The preparations so obtained, will not only be as effective, but are entitled to even greater confidence, than the Decoctions and Infusions prepared in the ordinary way from the crude drugs, since these are often unreliable on account of careless manipulation.

The cost of many of the drugs used in the manufacture of fluid extracts, is subject often to great changes. When the difference is in our favor, our customers may depend upon receiving the advantage; when the cost is greater, we will advise them, if forced to increase the price.

APPENDIX.

No. 348. BLACK ALDER.

The Bark of Prinos Verticillatus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aquifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Alder, Winter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive matter.

This drug is said to be tonic, alterative, and astringent. It is used both internally and externally as a resolvent in chronic cutaneous diseases, its use being confined largely to domestic practice.

Dose.—Thirty to sixty minims.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Alder.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces ;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One to two fluid drachms.

Infusion of Black Alder.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces ;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 349. BLACK-WILLOW BUDS.

The Aments of Salix Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Black-Willow Buds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Salicine, Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties of these buds rank as a tonic, anti-periodic, and astringent ; it is, also, reputed to be valuable in cases of gangrene, used locally as well as taken internally.

The infusion, when drunk freely, is said to be a powerful anaphrodisiac, suppressing the venereal desire and is highly recommended in spermatorrhœa.

Dose.—One-half to one fluid drachm.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black-Willow Buds.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Infusion of Black-Willow Buds.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 350. BUCHU AND JUNIPER BERRIES, WITH POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Fluid Extract Buchu, twelve fluid ounces;
Fluid Extract Juniper Berries, three fluid ounces;
Potassium Acetate, one ounce (437½ grains).

This combination represents, medicinally, the stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic value of buchu and juniper berries, blended with the calmative and deobstruent effects of the alkaline salt, and may be used in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys,—embracing retention, or incontinence of urine, inflammation of the prostate gland, catarrh of the bladder, etc.,—and whenever a specific tonic influence is required by these organs. It may also be used as a remedy in chronic rheumatism, through its diaphoretic action upon the skin.

Dose.—One to two fluid drachms.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Buchu and Juniper Berries, with Potassium Acetate.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—One to two fluid ounces.

No. 351. INDIAN TURNIP.

The Cormus or Root of Arum Triphyllum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Turnip, Indian Turnip, Dragon Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid volatile principle, Bitter extractive.

Therapeutically, this drug is an expectorant and diaphoretic, recommended in chronic catarrhal affections, asthma, pertussis, and other diseases of the respiratory tract; it is, also, used in rheumatic and stomachal troubles.

Dose.—Ten to thirty minims.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Indian Turnip.**

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—One-half to two fluid drachms.

Syrup of Indian Turnip.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces;
Alcohol, one fluid ounce;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

No. 352. MODIFIED CASCARA SAGRADA.

(Commercially known as "Non-Bitter or Tasteless Cascara.")

This well-known and valuable remedy has acquired a reputation as a tonic, laxative, and cathartic, and is said to be a specific in cases of habitual constipation. We use a very choice and selected bark from the Pacific Slope, gathered and cured for our special use. We prepare the regular Fluid Extract of Cascara, which we more especially endorse as being a better representative of the true medicinal value of the drug, but as our patrons have desired (and there seems to be a demand for it)

the so-called "Tasteless Cascara," we have devised a formula, —peculiarly our own, and have styled it "the Modified Cascara Sagrada,"—retaining all the valuable constituents of the drug in a modified form, rendered more palatable and less bitter than the original formula.

Dose.—One-half to two fluid drachms, to be governed by the constitutional idiosyncrasies of the patient.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Modified Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces;
Dilute Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

M. and filter. *Dose.*—Two to four fluid drachms.

Syrup of Modified Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces;
Syrup, thirteen fluid ounces.

M. *Dose.*—Two to six fluid drachms.

BOTANICAL INDEX.

THE FLUID EXTRACTS IN THIS BOOK ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO THE COMMON NAME OF THE DRUG.

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